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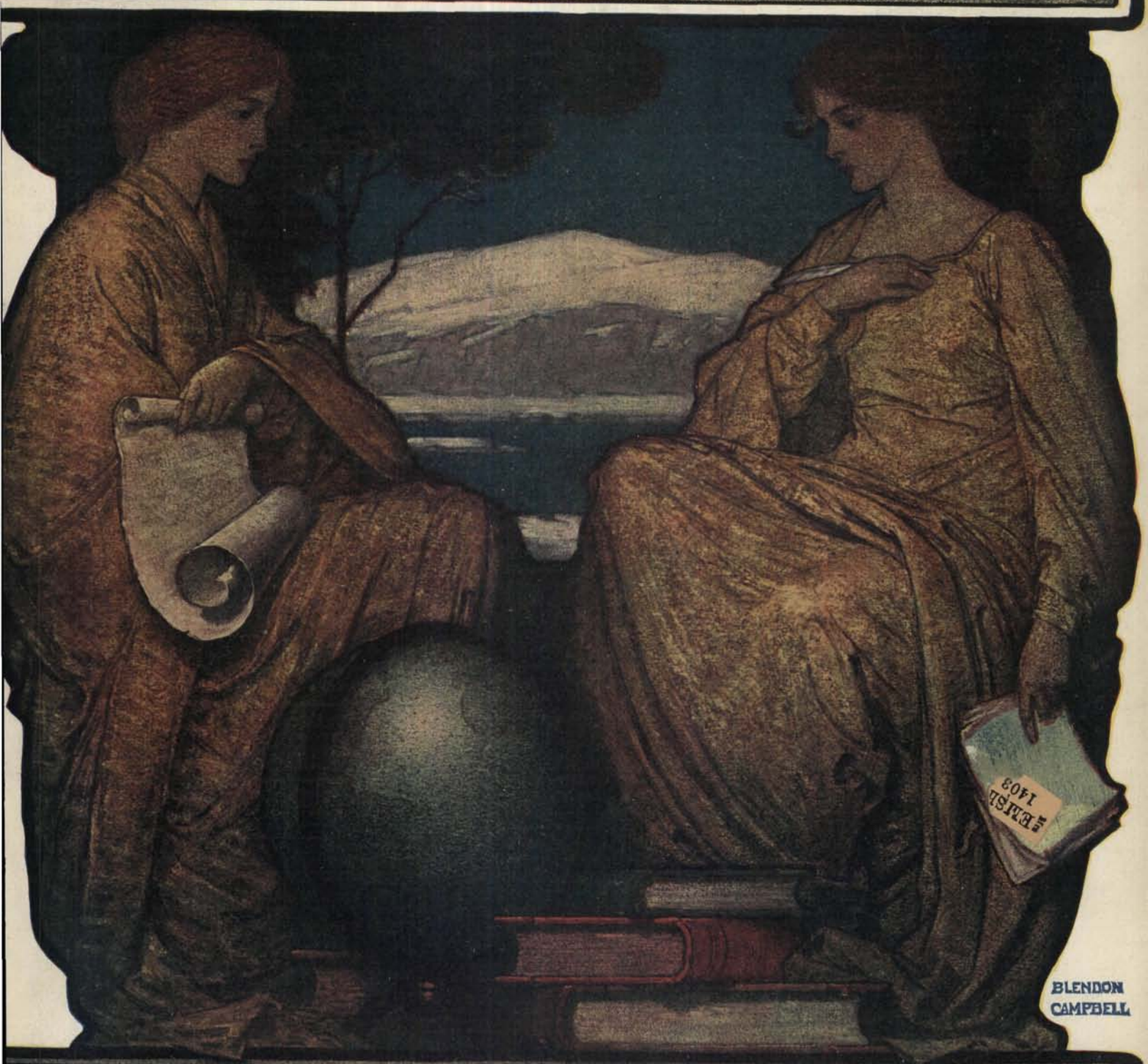

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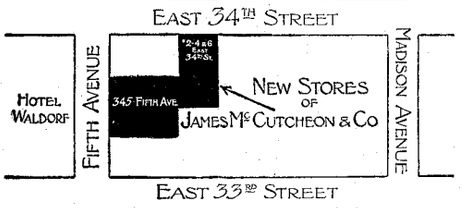

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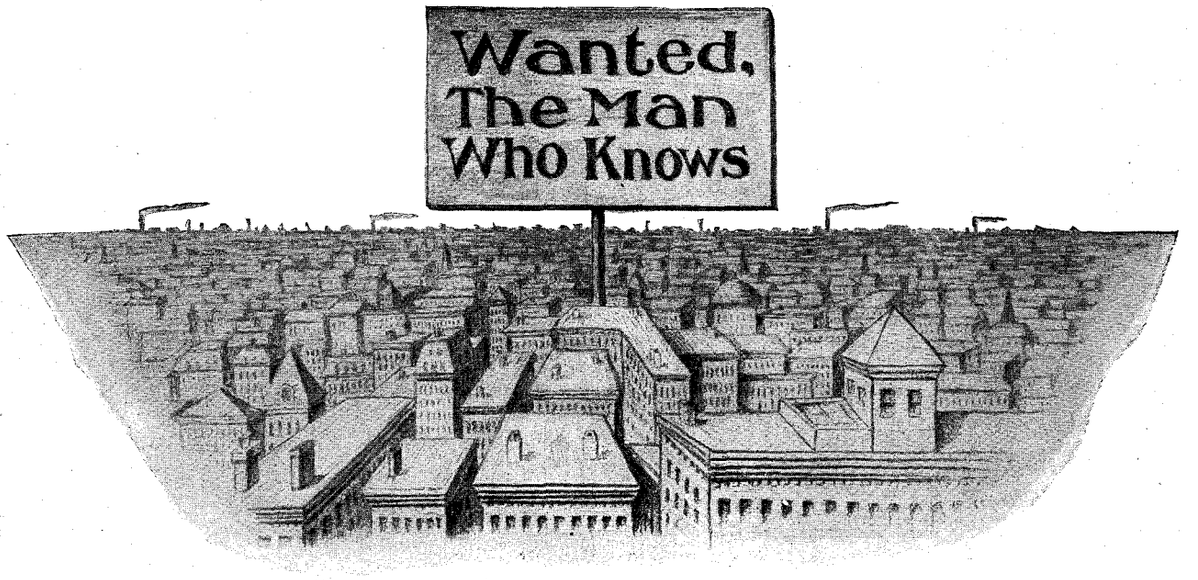

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VOL. XXXV., NO. 9 NEW YORK, AUGUST 31, 1907 WHOLE NUMBER, 906

TOPICS OF THE DAY

IS THE PRESIDENT UNSETTLING BUSINESS?

THE President's warning, "once for all," to the "ruthless and determined men whose wealth makes them particularly formidable," and who "hide behind the breastworks of corporate organization," that "there will be no change in the policy we have steadily pursued, no let-up in the effort to secure the honest observance of the law," brings out a roar of defiance and denunciation from the papers that oppose his policies. The New York *Times*, which has come out as the champion of Standard Oil and other threatened corporations, brands the President's words as "unrestrained and unregulated rant," and declares that his election for another term would be regarded by a majority of "the chief business men" of the country "as a national calamity." He is abusing the successful business men, "apparently because they have been successful," avers *The Chronicle*, the great organ of railroad finance, and it goes on to say that he is trying to bring the moneybags of the wealthy into subjection, but can not do it. "This reckless clawing of the vital function out of the successful classes who have made this nation what it is" must cease, it warns him. His language "is more befitting a Lawson than a well-poised statesman," thinks the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.); and the New York *Herald* considers his speech "a full-grown specimen of the things that are better left unsaid." As for the New York *Sun*, popularly regarded as the organ of the Morgan interests, a paper the President once said he reads for amusement, it prints as its leading editorial a letter from one of its readers who says that "no red shirt behind a Paris barricade ever yelled an exhortation to lawlessness one-millionth part so dangerous as this unparalleled speech by the head of a nation." The New York *Financier* comes forward with the suggestion that, if the trusts are illegal, the way to remedy it is to repeal the law that makes them so. "No matter if these corporations do exist in violation of the Sherman Law," it argues, "the remedy for such a situation is, in our judgment, not to destroy the industrial combinations into which so large a part of the manufacturing industry of the country has entered, but to repeal or modify this obnoxious law, which has done so much to hamper our industrial development within the past twelve years." The New York *World* has no sympathy for illegal corporations, but it thinks legitimate interests are being imperiled in the present mêlée, and declares "it is time to call a halt" and "to give legitimate business a breathing spell and permit the restoration of confidence and credit."

All this condemnation is elicited by several paragraphs inserted at the eleventh hour into President Roosevelt's speech on Tuesday of last week at Provincetown, Mass., where he laid the cornerstone of a monument to commemorate the landing of the Pilgrims. After speaking of the "world-wide financial disturbance" which is shared by foreign countries as well as our own, the President went on to say, in part:

"On the New York Stock Exchange the disturbance has been particularly severe, most of it I believe to be due to matters not particularly confined to the United States and to matters wholly unconnected with any governmental action; but it may well be that the determination of the Government, in which, gentlemen, it will not waver, to punish certain malefactors of great wealth has been responsible for something of the troubles, at least to the extent of having caused these men to combine to bring about as much financial stress as they possibly can in order to discredit the policy of the Government, and thereby to secure a reversal of that policy so that they may enjoy the fruits of their own evil-doing.

"That they have misled many good people into believing that there should be such reversal of policy is possible. If so, I am sorry, but it will not alter my attitude. Once for all, let me say that as far as I am concerned, and for the eighteen months of my Administration that remain, there will be no change in the policy we have steadily pursued, no let-up in the effort to secure the honest observance of the law, for I regard this contest as one to determine who shall rule this Government—the people through their governmental agents, or a few ruthless and determined men whose wealth makes them particularly formidable, because they hide behind the breastworks of corporate organization."

The President promised that there should be "no action of a vindictive type" and said it will be his purpose "to heartily favor the corporations that do well."

The denunciatory comment quoted above, it will be noticed, comes entirely from the press of New York City. Outside of New York a few papers, like the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.) and the Boston *Traveler* (Rep.) criticize the President adversely, but the rank and file of the press rally to his support. Nor is the President without defenders in the very region where his critics are encamped. The New York *Journal of Commerce*, which is undoubtedly read by many of the men the President assails, advises them to "turn their attention from denunciation and complaint to a sober consideration of the real cause of their distress and a resuscitation of that confidence which they have been mainly instrumental, first in undermining and then in shaking on its precarious foundations." This is sane advice, says the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), which adds that the President's policy is "not destructive," but "aims at greater security for the investor and greater good to the public." *The United States Investor* (Boston) declares there is nothing in his policy to arouse alarm, "certainly not on the part of law-abiding concerns." The speech is just what the people expected and "just what, to all appearances, a large

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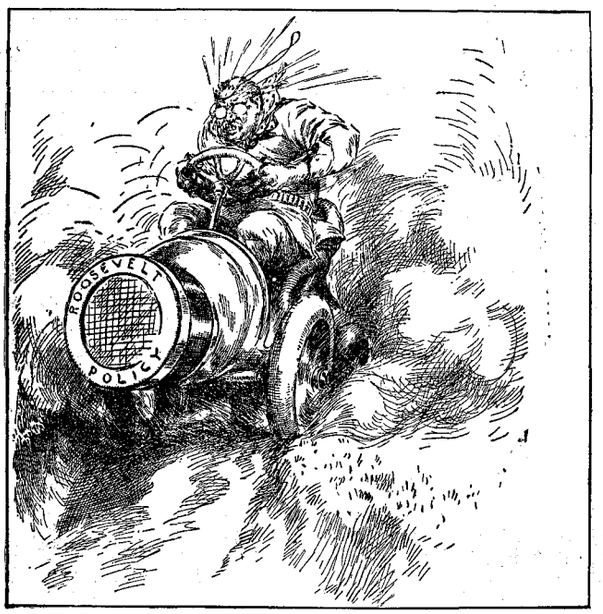
majority of the American people approve," remarks the Boston *Herald* (Ind.); and the Providence *Journal* (Ind.) maintains that "it is no argument against the disciplinary process to say that some injury will be wrought," for "that is the penalty business



EXCEEDING THE SPEED LIMIT.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

must pay for having sanctioned evil methods." "Wall Street can not hope to inspire public confidence in the values of securities by striving to make it appear that they depend upon the freedom of wealthy manipulators to do as they please," the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) warns them, "and the sooner it cuts loose from that attitude the sooner the market will mend."

No one will quarrel with the President's position "who does not find the halter drawing," observes the Philadelphia *Inquirer*

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WHY DON'T YOU FLY TO OUR RELIEF?
U.S. TREASURY
MAGNATE
WHEN STOCKS ARE DOWN, WELL—UNCLE SAM MAY BUTT IN AND HELP, IF HE WANTS TO

SHOWING HOW HIS VIEWS CHANGE.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

(Rep.) incisively; and the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) assures the President that even "if any immediate and current depression in certain shares on Wall Street is associated with prosecutions of rebate offenders, President Roosevelt will have behind him the mighty majority of the American people in his declaration that nevertheless the laws shall be enforced."

It is not the real business interests of the country that are challenging the President, avers the Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.); it is "Rockefellerism" and "Harrimanism," and "the answer of Roosevelt voices the sentiment of American patriotism."

The enforcement of these laws "tends to help business rather than hurt it," and "injures no trade but that of cheating and robbery," says the Pittsburg *Press* (Ind.); and the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) tells the President that in this work "he will have the hearty support of the great mass of the American people."

The Washington *Post* (Ind.) thinks there should be no apprehension "except in the breasts of the few lawbreakers who have fouled the currents of interstate commerce," and the Baltimore *American* (Rep.) believes the legitimate business men should "feel that the attitude of the Administration is comforting rather than disquieting." "The country as a whole cares little about what is done or thought in the Street," says the Indianapolis

A SAD CASE.

HEAD KEEPER—"This is one of our most interesting cases. He thinks he is the United States. Whenever he has a pain in the pocket he thinks we ought to put a poultice on the Middle West. He never wants to take the medicine we think he needs, but wants to prescribe for himself."
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

News (Ind.); and the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) informs Wall Street that "the people of the United States are in harmony with the course of the Administration, and while there is no disposition to injure the innocent investor, the public is determined that big or little business shall be conducted along honest lines."

Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, a financier whose interests extend to every quarter of the civilized world, says in a New York *Herald* interview that "to blame the Federal Administration for the difficulties in which we find ourselves is both thoughtless and unjust." They are due rather to the financial excesses during our great prosperity, to the tremendous capital requirements for railroad, industrial, and commercial development beyond our ability to supply, to the cost of the Russo-Japanese War, the loss in the San-Francisco earthquake, and the new financial demands of an awakening China and Japan. He thinks the President is right in prosecuting the guilty, but urges that justice be tempered with moderation, and says the best cure for monopolies and the accumulation of vast fortunes would be "a sound and sensible revision of the tariff."

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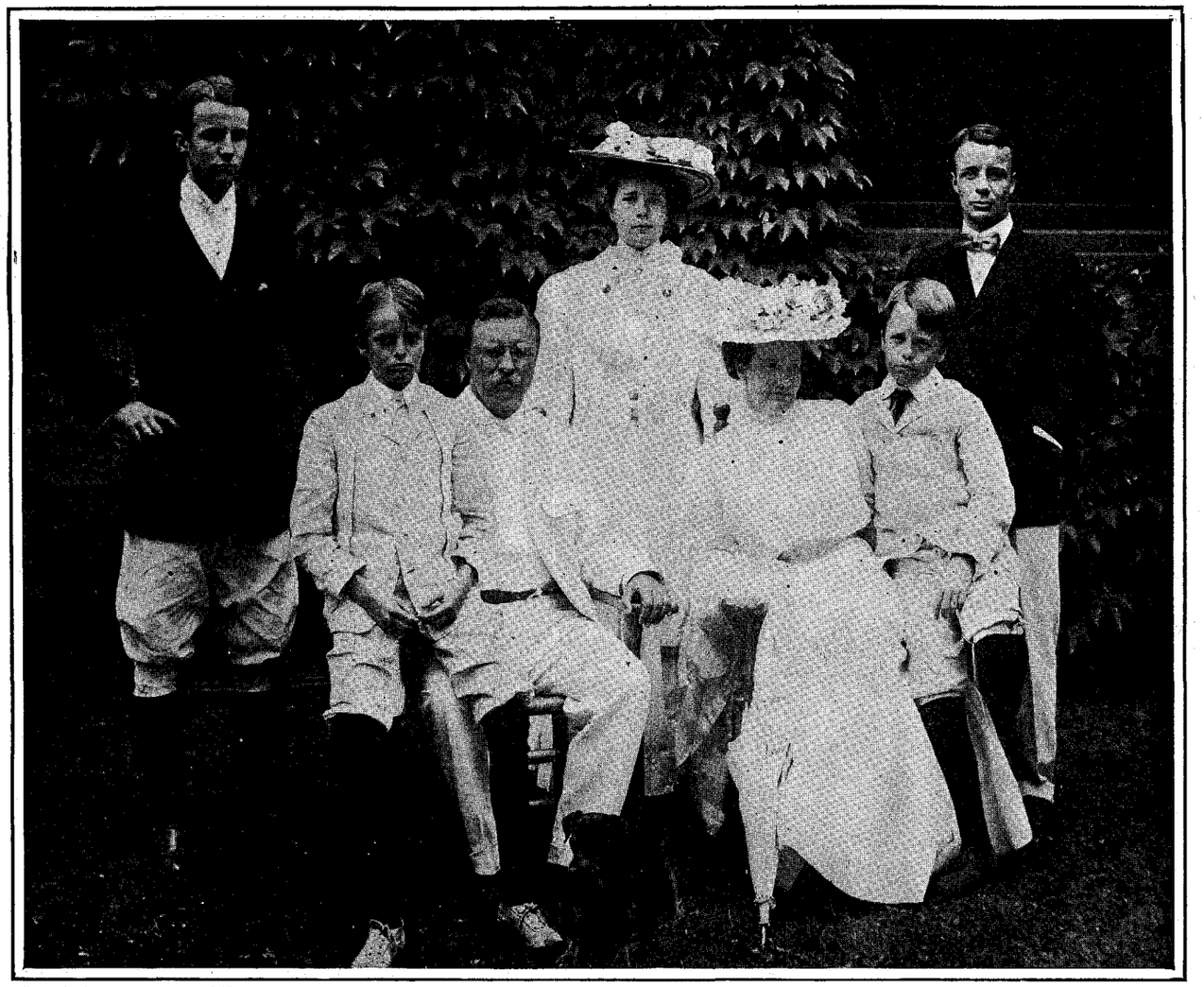

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KERMIT. ARCHIE. THE PRESIDENT. ETHEL. MRS. ROOSEVELT. QUENTIN. THEODORE, JR.

THE PRESIDENT AT HOME.

"The man is but a poor father," said the President at Provincetown, "who teaches his sons that ease and pleasure should be their chief objects in life. So he is but a poor leader of the people, but a poor national adviser, who seeks to make the nation in any way subordinate effort to ease, who would teach the people not to prize as the greatest blessing the chance to do any work, no matter how hard, if it becomes their duty to do it."

DEFINITE RESULTS AT THE HAGUE

TWO recent happenings at The Hague—the declaration in plenary session in favor of resuming the "serious study of the limitation of military expenditure," and the presentation of the proposal to establish a permanent court of arbitration—have caused some of the papers which were predicting a fiasco at the Conference to modify their prophecies. The disarmament declaration, while "academic to the last degree," as the New York *Tribune* describes it, is considered by many papers as at least a slight concession to the spirit of peace. The support given to the proposal for a permanent court of arbitration by America, Germany, and England is deemed a much greater advance.

Many papers are inclined to scoff at the phrasing of the resolution which stands for the total accomplished so far on the much-discust question of disarmament or limitation of armament. "Has the mountain labored for months only to bring forth a mouse—and a tame mouse at that?" asks the New York *American*. And the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* laughs at the "puerility" of the suggestion that the various countries merely "consider the growing armaments of the nations." "As tho they had not been doing that whenever a military-appropriation bill was under consideration!" But numerous other papers see real progress in the resolution, and declare that the Conference should be congratulated. Thus in the New York *World* we read:

"By this act it has not merely marked time or taken a step backward. The resolution, in addition to the unanimous support of the delegates, gains further weight by the authorized declaration that the Government of Great Britain is ready to exchange programs of naval and military construction and expenditure with other Powers, as likely to facilitate 'an understanding as to the amount of expenditure states would be justified in providing for in their budgets.'

"This is making progress. Berlin newspapers may allege that 'the Powers will continue to arm to the hilt' while 'the conception of brotherly love between nations yearly becomes more beautiful.' Yet the outlook is brighter. It is because the ideal has been made to take on a semblance of eventual reality that the labors of the Conference are inspiring confidence. . . . . .

"The point is the influence already exerted on opinion whereby the project of international peace is no longer regarded as wholly illusory. Berlin may deride and other capitals doubt, but the cause for congratulation is there. Meanwhile international public opinion keeps far ahead of the formal avowals of diplomatists."

As soon as it was announced that the English and German delegates acquiesced in the proposal for a permanent court of arbitration, which Mr. Choate, of the United States, had fathered, and that the chances for the adoption of the measure seemed good, the papers of this country began even then to praise our delegates for bringing about the one great result so far wrought in the Conference. Says the New York *Evening Sun*: "We ought to get considerable satisfaction out of the fact that if the Conference is not

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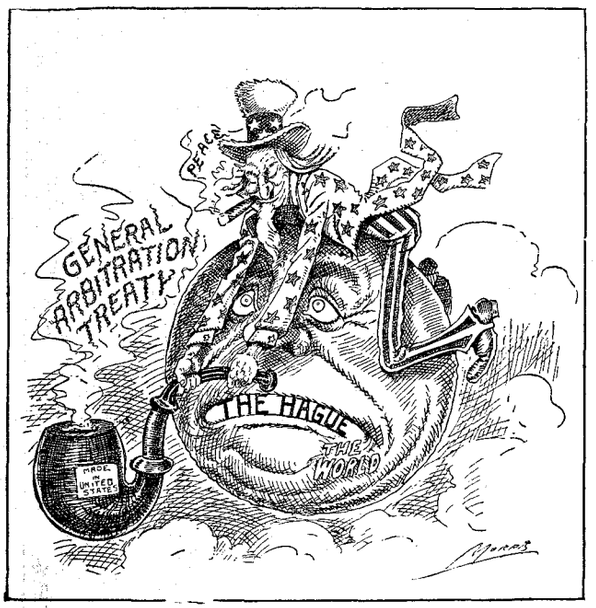
to prove abortive it will be owing to the persistence, good temper, and skill of our representatives at The Hague." Describing the proposed court, the morning *Sun* says that "Mr. Choate's purpose is to make the new international tribunal a permanent court of appeal from the findings of commissions of inquiry or of special arbitration, and the precaution is taken to debar a member of



UNCLE SAM HAS FILLED THE PIPE WITH PEACE TOBACCO; BUT WILL THE WORLD SMOKE IT?
—Morris in the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*.

the Appellate Court from taking part in such preliminary commissions or from sitting in a case wherein his own country is concerned."

JAPAN'S FINANCIAL TROUBLES

THE fact that Japan, after passing through a vigorous boom period since the Russian war, is now encountering difficulty in borrowing money abroad, draws the attention of financial writers to the money conditions in that country. The Manchester *Guardian* notes that "for the first time the Japanese have received a check in their victorious career as borrowers on the London money-market." The loan they were trying to float for the Manchurian Railway was very coolly welcomed by the British financiers. The reasons for this, as found by the paper just quoted, are that "the British public feels it has lent enough at present to the Japanese, who must have borrowed in England for war and other less destructive purposes at least 200 millions sterling," and that there is some nervousness in England "at the difficulty which the Japanese Government finds in balancing its accounts." It continues:

"The expenditure on Army, Navy, and debt is out of all proportion to the revenue, and, we may add, to the taxable capacity of the country. Thus, the official statement of the expenditure for the financial year 1906-7 puts the normal expenditure unconnected with the war at £24,692,000, while the total ordinary receipts from taxation amounted to £25,433,000. Where, then, is the surplus of which we heard so much for the reduction of debt? The war debt charge, which should surely be included in the permanent ordinary expenditure, is £11,270,000, and there is an awkward item of £8,094,000 under the head of 'increased expenses in connection with the forces stationed in Manchuria and Korea, and expenditure required for the repair of the damages and losses suffered during the war with respect to arms and war-ships, and for the disposal of outstanding business connected with the war.' Besides this, there is a trifle of 46 millions sterling for the cost of withdrawing the Army, or most of it, and for rewarding distinguished services."

"We yield to none," it concludes, "in admiration for the skill of the Japanese financiers, but study of their 'Financial and Commercial Annual' confirms us in thinking that unless rapid and sweeping retrenchments are speedily effected by the Government its credit will be seriously curtailed." The Tokyo correspondent of *Dun's Review* (New York) reports that "with regard to the economic outlook of Japan, even the usually most optimistic of the native newspapers write in rather a gloomy strain." These facts he cites in explanation:

"That Japan expected a considerable indemnity after the late war with Russia is generally believed; that she did not get it is fact, and the burden imposed by the war's cost was enormous. The close of the year 1906 showed a national debt of yens 2,100,000,000, of which yens 1,100,000,000, or, roughly, $550,000,000, was foreign. The debt in 1903 exceeded $250,000,000, the war being responsible for the increase of over $750,000,000, acquired in less than two years' time.

"To meet the interest alone of this enormous debt, while at the same time to exploit the countries which have become, if not in name at least in effect, Japan's; to take up the many ambitious projects of national importance, started or contemplated before the war, and to develop the natural resources and industries of the Empire, is a problem which has been and is taxing the brightest minds in the Government. It is to Japan's credit that she desires to meet principal and interest on her foreign loans punctually, yet it is only natural that they should decline somewhat on the market, and the success of the new issue of $79,500,000 shortly to be arranged, if possible in Japan, should be problematical."

Other papers call attention to the industrial boom which Japan has been experiencing since the Russian war, and note the collapse which now appears to be impending. Thus *Moody's Magazine* (New York), declaring that "a severe financial crisis has begun, following the wave of wild speculation that has been in progress," quotes a Japanese correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* to this effect:

"From July, 1905, to the end of 1906 there were organized in Japan 3,336 new companies, with an aggregate capital of $302,000,000, while 580 old companies added $123,000,000 to their capital. In the first five months of 1907, 1,169 more new companies, with $112,000,000 capital, were registered, while 249 old companies absorbed $63,000,000 capital. During this period all classes of the people became speculators and bought and sold stocks on margin. Since the prices of securities began to collapse, thirteen banks have been forced to suspend payments, either temporarily or permanently. So severe has been the depression that 175 of the new companies went into liquidation in April and May."

This crisis, comments *Moody's Magazine*, "is almost certain to be followed by severe depression in business."

Details of the new Japanese budget which have just reached this country show "the ability of the Japanese in national financiering," but also prove, adds the New York *Evening Post*, "that the problems caused by the war with Russia are in many cases still unsolved." In its news columns this paper analyzes the budget in this manner:

"Retrenchment was carried out as far as possible in making up the estimates, but the burdens of the war remain heavy, tho the Treasury authorities declare that they can be met without increasing taxation, and that the only loan necessary will be for the construction of railways, extension of the telephone system, and the establishment of a great steel foundry which will make Japanese shipbuilders and other metal-workers independent of foreign sources of supply.

"Altho the rate of taxation per capita has almost trebled in recent years, the Japanese have responded, says the budget, in a fashion which assures the world of their financial reliability, and that the future prospects of the country are bright, but for the present the Japanese must be taxed to the utmost to keep pace with the standard of development Japan has set for herself."

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WHAT TAFT WOULD DO IF PRESIDENT

NO stampede for Taft seems to have been aroused by his speeches telling what he thinks on the great questions of the hour, to judge from the press comment, but at the same time the weight of the newspaper opinion in the ranks of his own party is distinctly favorable. Leading Republican organs, like the New York *Tribune*, the Philadelphia *Press*, and the Chicago *Tribune*, speak well of the Secretary's program, without committing themselves on his candidacy; but the Cleveland *Leader*, the chief Republican paper in his home State, comes out in a two-column editorial hailing him as our next President. Mr. Taft was introduced to the audience at Columbus on the 19th by the Governor of Ohio as "the next President of the United States," and had to bow blushingly to a tremendous outburst of cheers that greeted the Governor's prediction. His speech is called by the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind.) "his Presidential prospectus," and the papers all over the country take it as a declaration of what he would do if President.

In this speech Secretary Taft avows his adherence to President Roosevelt's program, but in a way that makes some editorial observers believe him more "safe and sane" than the present Executive. As *The Plain Dealer* puts it, "in his carefully weighed statement and between the lines there is the constant suggestion of the careful hand, the well-poised judgment, the spirit of fairness and justice, the work of a man who would straighten without breaking, and remold without destroying." This spirit appears in the qualifications which he adds to his declarations of various advanced and progressive policies. He favors giving the Government considerably more control over the railroads than at present, but he adds that—

"The importance of fixing rates, complained of as too great in and of themselves, is much exaggerated; for the overwhelming evidence is that, on the whole, rates in this country, especially as compared with those of all European railroads, many of which are owned and operated by the Government, are low. The chief evil consists in unjust discrimination in rates between individuals and localities."

He believes in vigorous action against unlawful trusts, but does not favor the program of Mr. Bryan, who says he "would extirpate trusts, root and branch." Says Mr. Taft:

"If Mr. Bryan's language is more than mere rhetoric and he means to seize the property, to divide it up and sell it in pieces, and disassemble the parts, then I am not in favor of his method of dealing with trusts, because I believe that such large combinations legitimately conducted greatly add to the prosperity of the country. The attitude of the Government toward combinations of capital for the reduction in the cost of production should be exactly the same as toward the combinations of labor for the purpose of bettering the conditions of the wage-worker and of increasing his share of the joint profit of capital and labor. They are both to be encouraged in every way as long as they conduct themselves within the law.

"They both wield enormous power, and, if wielded for good, can be of inestimable benefit. Their power for evil, when in the control of unscrupulous men, is such that if it is to be restrained, it needs the use of all the means which the Executive and the courts can lawfully command."

The New York *Globe* (Ind. Rep.), after reading Secretary Taft's indorsement of President Roosevelt's policies, declares that while they may agree in policy, "in temper and in breadth of view the two men are as far apart as the poles." The Washington *Post* (Ind.), similarly, remarks that the speech gives one the impression that if Taft was President the Roosevelt policies "would take on the aspect of greater conservatism." So, too, thinks the Chicago *Evening Post*, which adds that "general business interests should be greatly steadied" by the popular favor Mr. Taft's conservative declaration has elicited. And the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.), after noting the "great and growing dissatisfaction" with the Roosevelt policies, has this to say of their adoption by Mr. Taft:

"His general attitude of mind is so sane and conservative, there is such wide confidence in the common sense of the man, that worse things might happen to the country than the placing of

FIRST STEPS.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

William H. Taft at the helm of state in succession to Mr. Roosevelt. Whatever his 'policies,' the country would have at least the assurance of safety from the operation of unregulated impulses."

Other papers, however, think the Taft speech is nothing stronger than an echo of Roosevelt. "There is not an original note in the address," declares the New York *Sun*, which adds that Mr. Taft seems to be playing the part of Aaron to "a somewhat difficult Moses." "Secretary Taft's speech was to have been a trumpet; it turns out to be a second violin," observes the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.); and the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) remarks that "he who sounds the keynote on another man's bugle, who sounds, in fact, the other man's note and in the other man's manner, does but an indifferent service to his own cause, if he have one." The speech "argues loyalty to the Roosevelt policies, but gives no evidence of ability to grasp new situations, or to lead beyond the mark pointed out," says the Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind. Rep.); and the New York *Press* (Rep.), which is booming Governor Hughes for the Presidential nomination, declared one day that the Taft speech was "the thinnest pap," and two days later, on reading it over again, came out in a two-column editorial branding him as the champion of the trusts. The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) argues that if the voters are looking for a man to carry out the Roosevelt policies, they would prefer Roosevelt himself. It says:

"The practical question is, Where does this speech, which may be accepted as typical of those which are to follow, leave Mr. Taft? It is a Roosevelt speech by a candidate of another name, and the pure logic of it from beginning to end is not the nomination of Mr. Taft, but a third term for the statesman around whose illustrious orb Mr. Taft is so happy to revolve. . . . . .

"Granting all that Mr. Taft's admirers claim concerning his real manhood, great abilities, and resolution of character, still there is in the speech no strong, clear, convincing note of personal independence—such as the American people like. The speech embodies too much the candidacy of an echo. It seems perhaps a fatal mistake for Mr. Taft, as an avowed Presidential candidate, not to make people understand that he is capable of

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the supreme elevation of a leadership emanating wholly from himself during the period that he might hold office. . . . . .

"It would not be in the least surprizing if the ultimate effect of such a candidacy were to intensify the demand in irresponsible quarters that Mr. Roosevelt himself be nominated rather than his self-confest satellite. If there is to be any popular enthusiasm, it must be for the master, not the disciple."

A "straw vote" taken by the Chicago *Tribune* shows a strong feeling for Taft in the Middle West and Northwest. The results are given in *The Tribune* in tabular form, but may be more understandingly grasped, perhaps, in the following editorial interpretation in the New York *Globe*, which says of the inquiry of the Chicago paper:

"It addrest questions to 1,700 Congressmen, State officers, editors, and chairmen of State and county committees in eleven States of the Central West—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, and Kansas. Secretary Taft easily leads, altho he lacks an absolute majority, with 544 favorable declarations. Cannon—doubtless because of the number of citizens of Illinois included in the canvass—is second with 191. Governor Hughes is third with 184. Fairbanks—and among the responders is Hoosierdom—is fourth with 159. On the theory that President Roosevelt doesn't mean to stick by his declaration, 158 are for a renomination. Knox brings up the rear with 19.

"Adding the Roosevelt 158 to the Taft column (the man for Roosevelt this year is almost certain to be for Taft next), and Secretary Taft may be credited with 702 favorable responses, to 553 for his opponents. If Speaker Cannon is not a candidate—and it is not certain he will be—most of his friends would probably turn to Taft. Whatever way the figures are analyzed the canvass indicates an overwhelming preponderance for Secretary Taft in the strongly Republican States of the Central West. The present outlook is that he will have practically as easy a time as did McKinley in the same territory before the nomination of 1896.

"To those who have kept fairly in touch with the political conditions this showing is no surprize. Barring accidents and a radical change in Republican attitude, Secretary Taft in the next national convention will probably have practically the unanimous support of the region which since 1860 has had the most potent voice in the naming of Republican Presidential candidates."

SETTLING THE DISPUTE WITH NEWFOUNDLAND

THE fisheries dispute with this country which has aroused the ire of Newfoundland so much that the New York *Evening Sun* felt impelled recently to ask, "Does Premier Bond, of Newfoundland, propose to fight the mother country or to fight the United States?" now appears to our press to be well on its way to amicable adjustment. The latest development in the matter, the announced intention of this country and Great Britain to submit the dispute to arbitration at The Hague, meets with approval here. "It promises the end of an exasperating and long-drawn-out, tho it be a minor, controversy," remarks the New York *Globe*. And particularly in Great Britain, it adds, will the settlement of the dispute be welcomed, because of the bitterness which has rankled in colonial hearts over the alleged neglect by the mother country of her Newfoundland subjects. "Indeed," it continues, "so much has this aspect of the controversy been emphasized that at times it has been forgotten almost that the United States is a party to it at all—it has seemed primarily a struggle between Great Britain and Newfoundland."

This fisheries dispute, which has been for a number of years a sore spot for British and American diplomats, arises out of the inability of the two Governments to come to a permanent agreement on the rights of Yankee fishermen in Newfoundland waters. The passage of restrictive laws by the local authorities has further complicated the case. Just what questions can be submitted to The Hague are not now made public. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* writes to that paper:

"The understanding is that it will be two or three matters arising out of recent local legislation on the island. In their efforts to circumscribe the activities of American fishermen the Newfoundlanders passed a law forbidding the use of purse-nets such as the Gloucester men employ. They also made it illegal for their citizens to ship on American vessels, and they forbade Sunday fishing. The Americans contended that the first two measures are in violation of the existing treaty. The treaty does not mention the subject of Sunday fishing, and it is the American contention that it does not forbid it."

Of the progress of the controversy he writes:

"The Newfoundland fisheries have long been the subject of discussion between Great Britain and America, and when the United States Senate rejected the Chamberlain-Bayard treaty in 1887 a temporary arrangement was made by which Americans paid nominal license fees to fish along the shores of Newfoundland.

"In 1902, after several attempted adjustments had failed, Newfoundland tried, by enacting laws, to drive the American fishermen from its waters. This attempt failed, however, and after further unfavorable legislation, in 1906 the United States made protest to England.

"Arrangements more favorable for the Americans were then made, so that, by the payment of light dues and observance of the fishery laws, they were able to work unmolested. Under this *modus vivendi* the matter has been handled since then."

"Nominally a case of Newfoundland against the United States, it is actually a case of Newfoundland against Massachusetts," remarks the Boston *Transcript*, adding that "all the fishing-vessels which resort to the Newfoundland shore in the herring season are Massachusetts vessels, most of them hailing from the one famous port of Gloucester." Reviewing the causes of the long-standing dispute, this paper finds the chief underlying reason for Newfoundland's antipathy to the New-England fishers the fact that by them many of the natives are attracted to migrate to this country. To quote:

"For many years Newfoundland has been losing many of the hardiest and most enterprising of her sons to the United States, and especially to Massachusetts. They are welcome here; they are true, strong men, of our own elementary race stock; they are essentially Americans of the Americans. It is to turn back this tide that the Newfoundland Government has gone to the extraordinary length of attempting to nullify an ancient treaty between Great Britain and the United States. The case is one which the United States can submit with the utmost confidence to an impartial tribunal of arbitration. And as to the Newfoundland effort to arrest the drift of her young men to a land of larger opportunities, it is about as hopeless as it would be to attempt to broom back from Newfoundland's cliffs the flooding surges of the Atlantic."

The reference of the matter to The Hague for arbitration is approved of here both because of the chances for settlement and because The Hague will thus have an opportunity to demonstrate its capacity as a referee. The New York *Evening Post* has this to say:

"An authoritative juristic decision upon the essential point involved—whether a government may indirectly supersede the provisions of a treaty dealing with the rights of aliens, by enacting legislation inconsistent with the observance of the treaty, but justified on the grounds that it applies to citizens and aliens, alike—would be of great use in future cases of the kind. In the specific instance, it is very probable that the Newfoundlanders will reconcile themselves more readily to a verdict by so high a tribunal as the Hague Court, than to any disposal made of their interests by the British Government. It is notorious that Mr. Bond's islanders regard the British Foreign Office with distrust because of its presumed readiness to sacrifice colonial interests to imperial considerations. It is not very likely, for instance, that any judgment of the Hague Tribunal could lead to such bitterness of feeling as followed the outcome of the Alaskan boundary arbitration arrangement with Canada. Finally, it is gratifying, at a moment when cruel things are being said of the Peace Conference at The Hague, to see an actual step taken toward the realization of what in its poor loquacious way the Conference is striving for."

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PROPOSED POSTAL REFORMS

AS a foreign ambassador Mr. George von L. Meyer, now Postmaster-General, was able to study the postal systems of the large European nations, and to such good purpose did he do it, thinks the New York *Globe*, that his recent suggestions for reform in the United States Post-Office Department may be the result of his observations abroad. "If every embassy produced a spirit of emulation equal to that of Mr. Meyer," this paper adds, "we might begin to prescribe the foreign service as a preliminary training for all Cabinent ministers." The proposals of the Postmaster-General, which he announces will be embodied in his next annual report, include: the recommendation of a parcels-post, some kind of postal savings-bank, the sorting of incoming mails on transoceanic steamers, and the reduction of the rate on first-class mail from the United States to certain foreign countries. Of these various suggestions those of the parcels-post and the postal savings-bank are foremost in the press comment. The parcels-post, in particular, stirs up discussion. "By all reason and logic," says the Philadelphia *Press* (whose editor was himself for four years Postmaster-General), "the United States needs a parcels-post quite as much as other civilized countries." "Those who oppose it are weak in their arguments," we are told, "but they are strong in votes. Certain private interests are opposed to the public interest in this matter, and thus far the private interests have prevailed." Pleading for the adoption of Mr. Meyer's forthcoming recommendation, this authoritative paper continues:

"Any extension of the weight limits on parcels would be a public convenience, but the benefit would not be great enough to be worth struggling for without a reduction in the rate. Sixty-four cents postage on a four-pound package is prohibitory, except on very valuable packages, or those destined for distant points, to which the carriage is necessarily costly. Great Britain will carry parcels within the limits of the United Kingdom at rates varying from 1½ cents for one pound to 25 cents for eleven pounds. It will carry a package to its posssessions on the other side of the world for 12 cents a pound, while at our present rate it takes 16 cents to send a pound of merchandise by mail from Philadelphia to Camden.

"In all the countries of Europe small parcels may be sent and delivered quickly and cheaply by mail. Here we leave that business to the express companies, who carry parcels as they do all their business, with the view to their own profit. It was deemed wise long ago to take the business of carrying letters out of private hands and entrust it to the Government. No one challenges the propriety and expediency of the Government doing this work for the people of the country. It is but a step from carrying letters to carrying papers in large quantities and at a low rate; and it is but another step, and a reasonable and a moderate one, to the business of carrying parcels of ten pounds or so at a low rate to any part of the country.

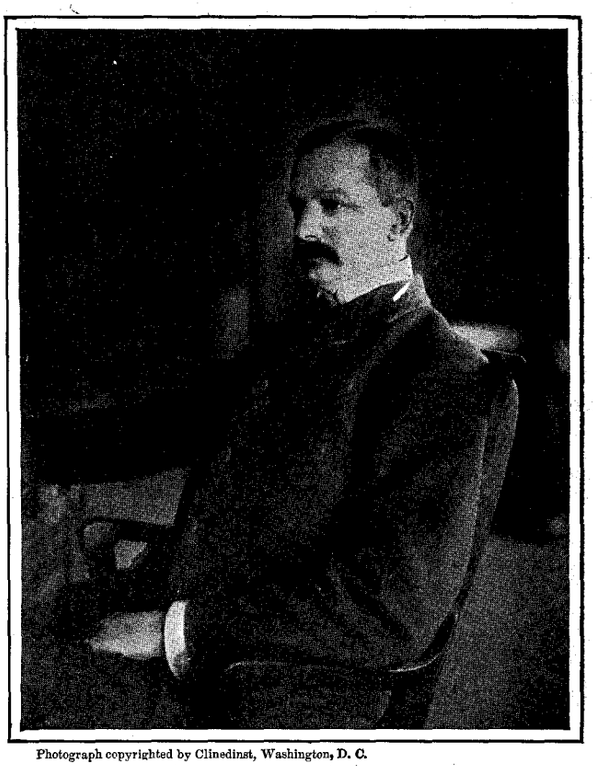
"The people own the postal service. It carries their letters and papers for them. Only the opposition of the express companies keeps the United States postal service from extending its usefulness and carrying small parcels at a reasonable rate."

Many papers agree with these declarations, but the Chicago *Journal*, presenting the chief argument of the opposition, has this to say:

"A parcels-post will drive out of business into bankruptcy the innumerable merchants who now prosper in the country and in small communities. It will operate for the benefit of great mail-order establishments which are already, with the aid of freight rates and the express companies, altogether too active for the peace of country dealers. Having the advantage of large capital and the ability to make extensive purchases, they can buy cheaper than small merchants, and when they have the use of the government postal service they will be able to undersell local merchants everywhere.

"When the proposal comes before Congress, a cry of protest will arise from every small city, village, and cross-roads in the country, and these merchants will undoubtedly have great influence with their representatives. It is not likely, therefore, that Congress will consent to Postmaster-General Meyer's plan. A parcels-post would be a great step toward concentrating all the mercantile business of the country in a few large cities. Nothing would be left for the man in the country to do but till the ground, and this would still further increase the rush to the cities, already too great for the national welfare; would still further depopulate the country. In a few years cities would contain the larger part of the population, and society would have to be reorganized, for it could not continue as it is under such conditions."

As for the call for postal savings-banks, a view commonly exprest is that in this country the wide-spread development of the



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POSTMASTER-GENERAL GEORGE VON L. MEYER.

He proposes to introduce into this country some of the up-to-date ideas which he has seen in successful operation abroad.

regular savings-banks has made the need for postal accommodation of that kind less than it is abroad. Thus in the Louisville *Courier-Journal* we read:

"The need of putting the Government into the savings-bank business is not very apparent. The number of our banks has been increased to such an extent that the facilities for putting away savings are pretty good, except in some remote rural districts, where there is perhaps not a great deal of demand for such institutions. The post-offices in such communities are not very well equipped to care for savings. It does not appear that the call for postal savings comes from the circumference, but rather from the center. It is true the English post-offices have done a good deal of that sort of work, but they began it in 1861, before private savings-banks had made so much progress as they have now done in this country. In England the postal savings-banks pay only 2½ per cent. interest, while in the United States the private savings institutions pay 3 to 4 per cent. To compete with the private banks our post-offices would probably be obliged to pay 4 per cent."

And what would the country do with the money? asks this paper. "How should we invest it so as to pay as much interest as private institutions pay? That is a problem full of difficulty." To this query the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, recognizing it as "one of the problems connected with postal savings," replies:

"As matters stand, the Government has a surplus of cash. It can borrow at 2 per cent. To 'pay off' the public debt by a method that would continue it in another form at the same interest, would not be advisable, for several reasons. In other

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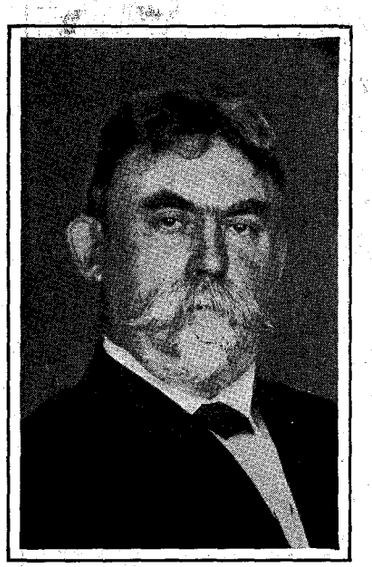
countries the money is invested in government securities. During his term Postmaster-General Wanamaker suggested that the deposits be loaned by the Secretary of the Treasury to the national banks at a rate of interest to be fixt by him, and to be a preferred claim against the assets of the banks. Postmaster-General Cresswell proposed to apply the money to the purchase of the telegraph lines. Other postal officials consider State and municipal bonds a good security and investment for the National Government. Postmaster-General Meyer's views in this important respect will be awaited with interest."

A SUIT TO DESTROY THE BOYCOTT

THE suit brought in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia by James W. Van Cleave to secure an injunction against the use of the "boycott" and the "unfair" list and the "we-don't-patronize" list by the American Federation of Labor draws forth *tu quoque* retorts from the press supporters of the defendant. Even those papers which most strongly denounce the boycott and the other similar weapons used by the Federation admit that the National Association of Manufacturers, by its "black list," which is described as virtually a boycott on labor, has forfeited some of the sympathy which would otherwise come to it in this fight against the unions. Thus the New York *Journal*, while characterizing the "unjust boycott" as "worse than illegal" and "cowardly," adds that "a manufacturers' association which prepares black lists, WHICH CONSPIRES TO KEEP CERTAIN MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT, is more criminal and more cowardly than an organization of workingmen uniting to boycott a firm." It adds:



MR. JAMES W. VAN CLEAVE,

President of the National Association of Manufacturers. He is also president of the Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis, in whose name he is bringing suit against the American Federation of Labor to enjoin it from boycotting.

"A workingman who conspires to keep his money and that of his friends away from a certain firm is only depriving the firm of PART OF ITS PROFITS. Whereas when a body of manufacturers get together to blacklist a workingman THEY CONSPIRE TO DEPRIVE HIM OF A LIVING AND TO MAKE HIM A CRIMINAL. The manufacturer who helps to get up a black list of workingmen talks like a fool when he asks for an injunction to prevent workingmen getting up a black list of manufacturers. And the manufacturer who unites in an association to blacklist and boycott ALL LABOR-UNIONS talks very much like a fool and a cry-baby to boot when he tries to prevent workingmen from boycotting him."

That the use of the boycott by labor-unions is similar in operation to the methods used by the trusts to drive out small competitors is another proposition submitted by the press to the consideration of the complaining manufacturers. The New York *Evening Post* early predicted that this would be made use of by the labor side as an argument. They will say, it asserts, "that the methods complained of are those regularly employed by the corporations against their competitors." "So they are, no better and no worse," it adds.

While it is thus admitted that both employer and employee have been at fault, still, the determination of the present suit is welcomed, since it is expected to define more clearly the relations of the two parties. "If organized labor is exceeding its legal functions," says the Toledo *Blade*, "labor-leaders should know it, that they may revise their plan, whereas if it is moving wholly within its right, and a court so decrees, criticisms of the methods employed will be less insistent."

The complaint in the suit covers fifty-two pages of print, cites the grievances of the company, and finally asks for nine different kinds of relief. After alleging a conspiracy unlawfully to injure their business of manufacturing and selling stoves, the Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis, which is the complainant, asks that the defendants be enjoined on these points, as the New York *Tribune* summarizes them:

"From, in any manner, carrying on a conspiracy to restrain and destroy the business of the plaintiff; from agreeing or combining to interfere in any manner with the business of the plaintiff or any other person, firm, or corporation; from boycotting or attempting to boycott or threatening to boycott the plaintiff or the plaintiff's business or attempting to interfere with the regular operation or the shipment, sale, or trade in its goods or from aiding or abetting such boycott; from printing, publishing, or distributing through the mails any copy of *The American Federationist*, which is the organ of the American Federation of Labor, which contains the name of the plaintiff corporation under its 'we-don't-patronize' or 'unfair' list, or which contains any statement that the plaintiff is or has been unfair; from publishing or circulating in any way, in pursuance of the alleged conspiracy, in writing or orally, any statement to the injury of the product of the plaintiff's factory; from representing or stating to customers of the plaintiff or dealers or the public that the plaintiff's factory has been boycotted and that its goods should not be dealt in, or for the purpose of coercing any dealer or person not to purchase the plaintiff's product; from threatening or intimidating the customers of the plaintiff or from doing any acts in aid of the conspiracy or combination alleged; from giving any orders or directions to committees, associations, officers, agents, or others for the performance of any acts or threats which would impede, obstruct, or interfere with the conduct of the plaintiff's business; from carrying on the alleged conspiracy to restrain and prevent the plaintiff from conducting his proper business in any other States or Territories of the Union, and from doing any of the acts or using any of the means in the complaint for that purpose."

Typical of the large amount of press comment supporting the complainants is this editorial extract from the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

"About the character of all boycotting of the kind there can be no two opinions among a civilized people. Its purpose and intent is to ruin the business of an employer who does not submit to the authority of the labor-union in its employment of men and the terms of such employment, tho it has no difficulty in securing such labor as it wants on terms mutually agreed upon and mutually satisfactory to employer and employed. It is to be punished for exercising its freedom and permitting those who work for it to exercise their freedom under that equality of rights which our laws are supposed to guarantee and to protect. In the attempt to injure the business of one concern as a means of coercion and of intimidation for other employers, there is incidental injury done to many others. Few persons buy directly from a large manufacturing establishment, and the boycott has to be directed against dealers in the goods, and their business is thereby interfered with to their injury. Their liberty of purchasing where they can do so to the best advantage is restricted, and the rights of consumers to a free and untrammeled market are impaired. The wrong done is in fact varied and wide-spread."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

BEFORE the incident is closed Morocco may be well tanned.—*Chicago Daily News.*

FREEDOM in Korea means that the Koreans are free to do anything that the Japs will permit them to do.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

A HANFORD (Cal.) man named Leggitt has just purchased an automobile, and he will find out what's in a name every time the machine breaks down.—*Washington Post.*

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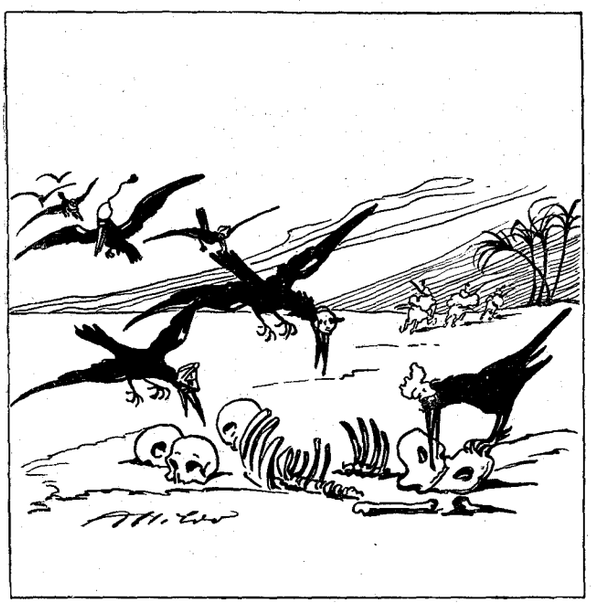
FOREIGN COMMENT

WHO IS TO BLAME FOR THE MASSACRES IN MOROCCO?

SOME of the French papers think it rather suspicious that no Germans were killed at Tangier, where the murder of eight Europeans brought down the fearful retaliations that have been staining the coasts of Morocco with the blood of the natives. We do not read that there were any Germans present when the Moors killed the eight men of France, Italy, and Spain, but that seems to be considered immaterial. No Germans were killed, therefore the bloody Moors were instigated by Germany. Thus Mr. Hervé, in his *Soleil* (Paris), pointedly asks, "Why do the Moors show this discrimination in their treatment of Europeans? Does it not show that they believe themselves supported by Germany and assured by her of impunity for any crimes?" The German papers consider this logic ridiculous. As the *Frankfurter Zeitung* calmly



THE REAL RESULTS OF THE ALGECIRAS CONFERENCE.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

remarks, "it is quite unnecessary that Germany should assure the Sultan that the Emperor William would decline to help Morocco in an attack upon France."

Not all the French papers, however, blame Germany for not having one or more of her subjects massacred. The Paris *Temps* thinks the Moors killed the unfortunate Europeans because they were foreigners, without stopping to ask what particular country they hailed from. In its own words:

"The massacre was a premeditated act of xenophobia, *i.e.*, hatred and dread of foreigners. The European victims of this outrage had not committed a single act, a single imprudence which might have accounted for this explosion of fanaticism. They were massacred simply because they were Europeans. The Moroccan authorities were certainly able to prevent these massacres, yet they have taken no measures to prevent them."

Another French paper, the *Gironde*, of Bordeaux, bluntly declares that the French themselves "are really responsible," for "it is our slackness in Morocco that has caused all this trouble." The *Hamburger Nachrichten* and other German papers agree with this opinion and remind France that since she was so anxious to assume the work of policing Morocco she must also assume responsibility for disorders there. The bombardment of seacoast towns and the landing of troops will result in the shedding of much innocent blood without any true pacification. "A French punitive expedition can only excite to a dangerous pitch the rebellious spirit of the Arab tribes," remarks the *Koelnische Zeitung;* and the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* says:

"The Sultan might be willing enough to give satisfaction, but he is powerless to do so. That he is so is entirely the fault of the French and the English. It is their work, and no man can foresee the terrible consequences that may result from the landing of more foreign troops in Morocco."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SPECIAL RAILWAY RATES IN EUROPE

THE advocates in this country of government control of railroads and government regulation of freight rates find themselves and their theories seriously questioned by the experience of Europe. The German railroads, which are under the control of the Government, are not nearly so active nor so prosperous as those of England, which are run on purely commercial principles as private enterprises. While many in both the Democratic and Republican parties here think commerce could be improved and the prices of necessary commodities lowered by government interference in a control of railway management, the contrary is shown to be the case, says *The Individualist* (London), by the testimony of railroad management in Europe. Thus of the German and English railroads we read:

"As a result of this political interference, the railways in Germany show nothing like the progressiveness nor the efficiency that one would expect of a nation whose thoroughness and science are the admiration of the commercial world—a result which is sufficiently proved by the following figures:

"(1) The locomotive equipment—surely a test of the adequacy of a railway as a moving-machine—shows the following remarkable comparison: In Great Britain in 1895 there were 100 locos per 100 miles of railway. In Germany only 59. The German equipment rose to 60 only in 1900, while the British rose to 109 engines for the hundred miles.

"(2) An examination of the movement of the capital expenditure on the railways in the two countries confirms the same conclusion.

"(3) Since 1875 the traffic per mile in Germany has increased from 410,000 tons to 740,000 only on the railways, while the corresponding increase on the waterways has been from 290,000 tons per mile to 1,150,000.

"Can any one doubt that if this is the result in autocratic Germany, to introduce railway affairs into the domain of politics in England would be not only to cripple the railways, but also to compel Members of Parliament to become more and more the bargaining tools of their constituents and so (as Burke foretold) 'infallibly to degrade the national representation into a confused scuffling of local agency'?"

The same writer shows that the special-rate system, now forbidden in this country by severe laws, has been the most vital principle in the success of the English railroads, and has enabled them to make easy transport a source of cheapness and comfort to the public such as would be unattainable under any other conditions. He deprecates government interference with freight rates in the following terms:

"Anything that should clip the wings of the railways would inevitably injure trade at large. The condition of the country before it had good internal communication shows, what indeed has long been known, that there does not exist any force so potent for good or evil in commercial economy as transport. In this country the bulk of the trade is carried on under special rates arrived at by special bargaining between the trader and the company. The Midland general manager recently stated he had upward of thirty million of such rates. As we have seen, special rates are most difficult to obtain with national railways. What would their deprival mean to the course of trade here? Simply that the free

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energies of the railway man cooperating with the trader in hundreds of millions of transactions every year would cease to operate. What is the aim of the railway men in exerting themselves in this way? It is to promote movement—to find out a price at which business can be done, to fix terms, as to credit, and so on, which can wisely be made, and so to generate traffic and to make commerce flow. How could state officials undertake such duties? They involve sagacity, initiative, zeal, commercial motive, spirit of adventure, traits notoriously absent from the official mind, and yet of vital importance to the promotion and maintenance of business. Commercial railways mean the continual removal of natural obstacles, until all districts of the country are brought into competition with each other as nearly as possible on equal terms, thus continually cheapening commodities and improving production. National railways mean the perpetuation of such obstacles in order to preserve what are called the geographical advantages of each district—in fact, commercial railways mean progress, national railways stagnation—who can measure the difference?"

OUR DUTY TO SAVE CHINA FROM JAPAN—As America opened the doors of Japan to Western civilization, it is our duty, in a way, to look after the consequences. So thinks Mr. Maurice Low, who writes in *The National Review* (London). Japan has whipt Russia, swallowed Korea, and now, we hear, intends to benevolently assimilate China. It is time for America to call a halt on this program, Mr. Low believes. "It is quite certain," he says, "that the influence of the United States in the Pacific and on the politics of Far East will increase rather than diminish from this time forth," and it is equally certain that—

"China is at the parting of the ways, and that the next few years will determine whether she comes under the control of Japan or retains her independence, and if her independence is preserved it will be due more to the efforts of the United States than any other Power. . . . More and more during the last few years China has been led to look to the United States for counsel and assistance, and she has come to believe that, as the United States cherishes no territorial ambitions, her advice is that of a disinterested friend who cares only for China's welfare. The complications which brought about the boycott of American goods for a time weakened the position of the United States, but the action of the President in announcing that he will recommend to Congress the return to China of the surplus of the Boxer indemnity has effaced all recollections of the boycott and immeasurably strengthened the position of the United States in China. It does not detract from the moral motives of the United States to say that in reducing the indemnity to the amount actually expended to cover the cost of the expedition, the American Government has executed a diplomatic stroke that may prove to be a much more valuable asset than the millions that China would have been compelled to pay."

THE SWORD OF DAMOCLES.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

THE HAGUE "DÉBÂCLE"

THE Peace Conference has gone to smash, altho Mr. Nelidoff, its president, has been decorate d by the Czar a Knight of St. Andrew, the highest of all Russian orders. This is the opinion of Mr. Stead, who recently told a representative of the London *Daily News* that England is altogether accountable for this catastrophe and has proved the Judas of the peace dove, with the result that the poor bird has been plucked *secundem artem* and left shivering in the cold. Mr. Stead declares, in words that have a genuine journalistic ring:

"The net effect of the British delegation has been to discourage every attempt to carry out what was supposed to be the British program. Whatever the cause may be, it is a veritable *débâcle* so far as the peace policy of the Cabinet is concerned. A *débâcle* for the country, but for the friends of peace it is a betrayal the like of which I have never witnessed in my time."

He contrasts English apathy and bloodthirstiness with German moderation and love of peace as follows:

"Baron Marschall [a German delegate] declared in the name of Germany for obligatory arbitration, and the creation of a permanent court of arbitration—momentous declarations in marked contrast to the attitude of Germany at the first Conference. Before that speech we were almost in despair. Since that speech hope has revived. It may be a peace conference after all—under the lead of Germany and America."

The reporter asked why he did not include England in this olive-bearing band of peace-makers, to which he fiercely replied that the English had played their cards at The Hague in such a tricky and insincere manner as in whist is called a *finesse*. In his own language:

"When, under the pressure of angry protests, the British

ROOSEVELT'S WAR SCARE.
—*Tokyo Puck.*

AS FOREIGN CARTOONISTS SEE US.

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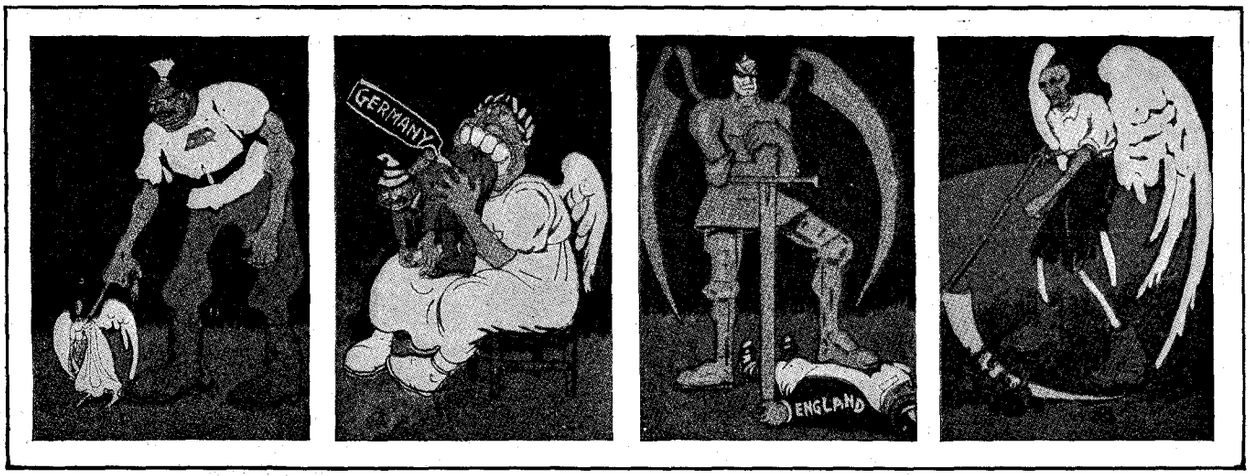
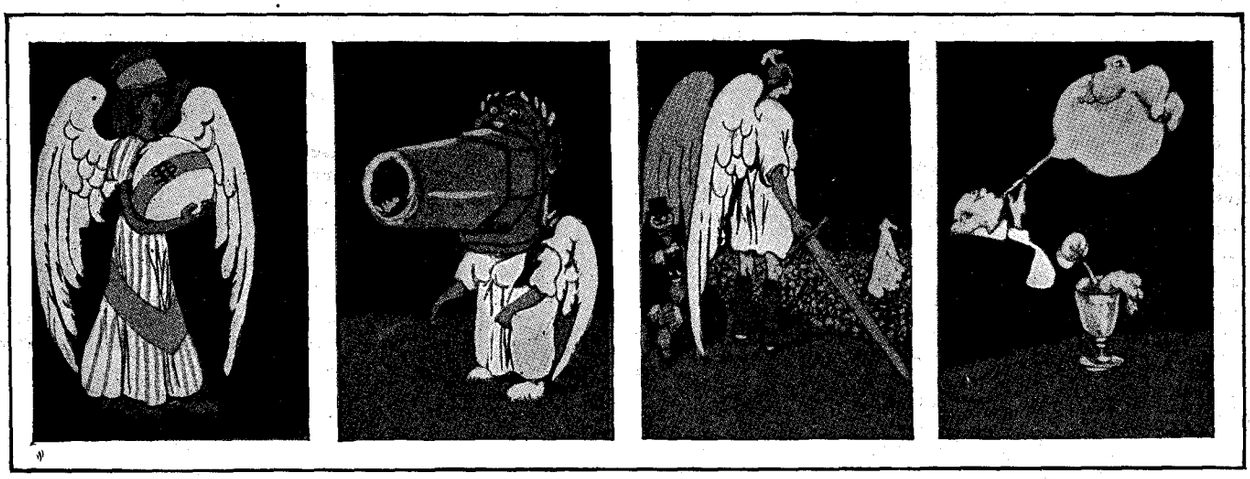


THE MILITARIST'S. THE ENGLISHMAN'S. THE GERMAN'S. THE CZAR'S.



THE YANKEE'S. THE CUTE PEOPLE'S. THE CAPITALIST'S. AND WHAT IT REALLY IS—A BUBBLE.

VARIOUS IDEAS OF THE ANGEL OF PEACE.

—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

Government instructed its delegates to make a belated declaration of adhesion to the American and Portuguese program of obligatory arbitration, the British delegates have done nothing for peace, nothing for arbitration as a means of preventing war; nothing, in short, for anything that the British people believed they were sent to The Hague to do. The action, and still more the inaction, of the British delegates at the Conference have been the amazement and despair of all friends of peace."

The British Government, he declares, has been a traitor in the camp from the outset and has sent as delegates men either utterly unqualified or actually indifferent to the main questions. Even the great Liberal Premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, comes under the lash of Mr. Stead's indignation. He is the man who chose representatives destitute of "any statesmanlike grasp of the opportunities of the situation" and utterly oblivious to "the splendid tradition of Lord Pauncefote's leadership in 1899." For whom did the British Government send? Mr. Stead seems to shake his head with Pecksniffian emotion as he mournfully remarks:

"We all believed that Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman desired to form a league of peace-loving nations to secure for the world a reduction of the ruinous expenditure on armaments. Sir Edward Grey was also believed to be in earnest about having a serious debate on the question for the educating of public opinion. They had a great opportunity. . . . . .

"But they sent Sir Edward Fry, an able judge, a jurist who is neither a diplomatist nor a statesman; Sir E. Satow, a specialist in Far-Eastern politics, utterly out of touch with the political aspirations of our democracy; and Lord Reay, who made a very good speech on contraband of war, but who appears to regard any discussion privately or publicly of the question of armaments as the most dangerous contraband of peace with which a British delegation could be freighted. The inevitable result has followed."

A NEW SORT OF PATRIOTIC REVENGE

ONE of Captain Marryat's fictional midshipmen astonished his messmates by the stolid stoicism with which he bore the abuse and cruelties of a superior officer. He explained his attitude by saying that he was saving up his revenge until he could wreak it upon some one over whom he would some day hold a post of authority. This seems to be the method taken by Hungary in settling the difficulty with the Emperor Francis Joseph. The Austrian Emperor insisted on the use of the German language in the Hungarian Army for all orders and words of command. The result was a political crisis in which the Emperor eventually triumphed. Now the Hungarians are making similar demands in dealing with one of the nationalities which go to make up her population. Croatia was given home rule by Hungary in 1868, and so excellent did Mr. Gladstone consider the compact on which it was based that in 1893 he made the Croatian Constitution the model of the home-rule bill which he drew up for Ireland. But now Hungary and Croatia are at odds over the language question, for Mr. Kossuth has had passed a railway law which compels all Croats who are employed on the Hungarian State Railway to accept Magyar as the official language. The Croatians think that his measure is only the beginning of a campaign against their national independence. According to the London *Times's*

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correspondent in Vienna, the bill is considered positively reactionary by Austrian statesmen, and the *Pester Lloyd* points out that Hungary in the twentieth century possesses a house of magnates whose legislative opportunities are abused so as to be retrogressive instead of being inspired by the spirit of progress. Indeed, the new law is quite at variance with the Compact of 1868. On this point the London *Spectator* remarks:

"There can be no question that by this compact Croatians were entitled to insist on their language being made the official language of all great Hungaro-Croatian state institutions, and they argue that once the Hungarian State Railway passes through Crotia it comes within this provision of the compact. Hungarians reply that it is not a Hungaro-Croatian state institution, and that its servants, who are in the employment of what was a private commercial enterprise which is now managed by the state, can not be regarded as state officials. Underneath these two arguments there are, however, questions of principle. The Croatians, of course, talk of the thin end of the wedge. They have seen how successful Hungary has been in Magyarizing her German and Jewish populations and how active she is, tho not so successful, promoting the Magyarization of Rumanians, Servians, Slovaks, and Ruthenians. She therefore fears that if Magyar is made the language of the state railway, it will in time become the language of all state institutions in defiance of the Compact of 1868. On the other hand, Hungary wants access to Fiume, her only seaport, by which alone she can secure direct connection with foreign markets, and has some reason to fear for this connection if her state railway is not a purely Magyar institution."

The Spectator thinks that the present strained relations between Croatia and the Hungarian Government should point a moral to English Home-Rulers, and remarks:

"The situation is intensely acute and must develop within the next few weeks. In the mean while English and Irish Unionists can study with interest the collapse of another of those many examples of home rule which Mr. Gladstone was so fond of offering to the admiration of the civilized world."

THE FEAR OF ASSASSINATION

WHILE actual assassinations are happily infrequent, the continual state of apprehension that rulers have to endure has in itself no slight effect on political affairs. Men in power have reason to fear the weapon of the murderer not only for their own sakes, but also for the sake of the order of things they represent. Of the natural terror in which those in high places at present live the London *Spectator* makes a remarkable statement in these words:

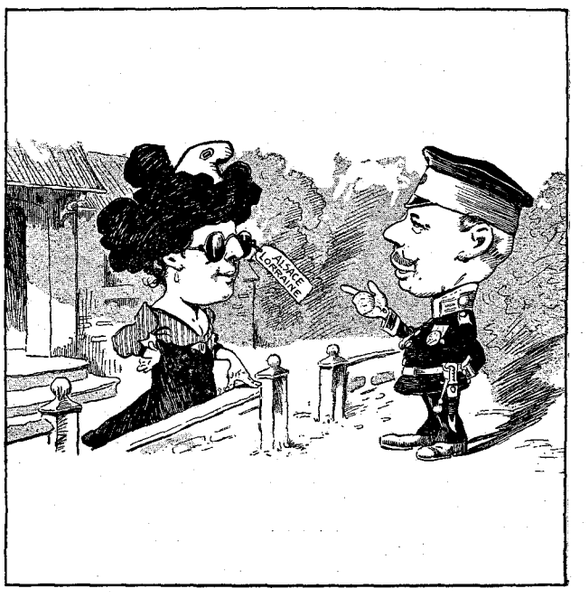
"The rulers of Europe more especially—tho those of North and South America are almost equally affected—are greatly influenced by the fear of murder. They know that they are always in danger, and believe that the murderers are generally persons of extremely democratic opinions, or men hostile to the present constitution of society. This causes a distrust between rulers and people which arrests many ameliorations that would be adopted if confidence between classes could be restored, increases the desire for military protection, and diminishes the hope of the masses in the concessions they seek from those above them. We say it is 'the rulers' who are shocked out of their self-control because the permanent danger is not felt only by the kings or presidents, or even by the leading ministers who so often require special police protection. Kings and statesmen can more or less guard themselves; but their danger affects large groups, and sometimes very important and extensive interests."

The effect of any cutting off of sovereigns at present reigning in Europe is speculated upon as follows:

"The murder . . . of the Czar would affect every member of the bureaucracy, and be regarded as a frightful blow by the whole body of reactionaries in Russia. The murder of the German Emperor or of the Emperor of Austria would shake all Europe, disturb all political calculations, and perhaps produce sudden and unexpected wars. Huge parties and great interests would find the world as they had known it crumbling around them. The murder even of President Fallières, with his limited prerogatives, would open the road to new ambitions, and perhaps provide France with a new master whose international policy would be totally different from that of the present Government. The general effect, in fact, would be equal to that of the Revolutionary Terror, which in the judgment of many of the most thoughtful observers directly arrested the European progress which it seems to other observers to have secured. The rulers of Europe were slowly beginning to understand their peoples when that frightful explosion with its attendant massacres drove the whole of the conservative classes into an attitude of ferocious self-defense. Every great person has a multitude of dependents, or of people who look to him for guidance, and every assassination in such a case disturbs opinion among millions, shakes confidence, and postpones hope. It is felt to be impossible to reason reasonably because of the possibility, the imminent possibility, of bolts from the blue. How are you to calculate when an earthquake may at any moment destroy the data of calculation? Europe would not be the same place, the same people would not be important, the whole drift of international politics would be different, if the Emperor of Austria, for example, died suddenly, and more especially, because more scenically, if he died through external violence."

The "danger of assassination" at the present moment is "really acute" and is one of the causes which create distrust between rulers and the ruled and lead to extreme measures of repression. "If assassination were impossible, Mr. Stolypine would not have sanctioned drumhead court-martial." How is the condition of things to be remedied? Freedom of speech and freedom of the press are two safety-valves by means of which much ill-feeling will evaporate. Another means of allaying popular distrust and hatred is by making every one feel himself a sharer in the constitutional power and authority of the realm. To quote *The Spectator*:

"The two remedies in which at present any hope can be found are publicity, through which no doubt much hatred is exhaled, and that dispersal of power and responsibility which is involved in every constitutional system. There has been, as far as we know, but one attempt in history to assassinate a Parliament, and that failed, and has never been repeated, even in days when the discovery of new and prodigious explosives seems to render it fairly possible. Of course, the ultimate cure must be that softening of national temperament which results from good government protracted through long years. But that will be slow, for it is economic sufferings which now create bitterness among the masses; and to be rid of economic sufferings the world requires much more wisdom, and it never was so true as now that 'Knowledge comes, but Wisdom lingers.'"



THEY SPOIL HER BEAUTY.

"I should love to come to terms with you, my dear Marianne. But as long as you wear those black specs, it is impossible."
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

EYES AND WHAT THEY SEE

THOSE who have given no particular attention to the subject are apt to assume that all living beings that have organs called "eyes" see precisely as we do, and are able, as we are, to form images of objects in their field of vision. This is not the case. The eyes of some creatures resemble the eyes of a person in almost total blindness, in that they form no images, but merely distinguish between light and darkness. Others can tell the direction of a source of light but nothing else; and others still, the so-called compound or "mosaic" eyes, appear to be capable of forming a large number of separate small images whose uses are still doubtful. The functions of organs for the perception of light in various creatures have generally been studied by observation of the optical properties of these organs. A new and interesting method has been devised and used by Leon J. Cole, of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard, who has tried to make the insects and reptiles answer questions about their own visual abilities, by means of their behavior in the face of certain conditions. Mr. Cole describes and discusses his researches in the *Proceedings* of the American Academy (January, 1907). We quote from a review in *Nature* (London, July 18) by John G. McKendrick. Says this writer:

"Mr. Cole devised an arrangement by which two sources of illumination were so placed as to cause one or other to illuminate the eyes. . . . Suppose an animal positive in its reactions to directive light is so placed as to be midway between two luminous areas of the same shape, size, and intensity, the one acting on the right eye and the other on the left. . . . Thus simultaneously stimulated on each side, the animal might go straight ahead without turning, or it might turn at random toward one light more than the other, and as the animal is positively phototropic it would continue to crawl toward this light. But as the chance of random movements in one direction is as great as in the other, in a large number of trials we should find the number of times that the animal would go toward each light would be practically equal."

If the total amount of light should remain the same on each side, but one luminous area should be enlarged to one hundred times its original size, the animal would still be indifferent if it had cells sensory to light distributed all over its skin. There being no apparatus for concentrating the light, the amount received at any point of the skin on either side would be equal to that received by any other. In an animal having eyes that form a good image the case is different. Says the writer:

"The small light . . . would form on the retina an image having a very small area, but the light would have considerable intensity. On the retina of the other eye there would be an image covering a larger area, but each area would receive a [very small] light intensity. In all probability . . . we should expect an animal to react more strongly to that stimulus which fell upon the larger number of visual elements—that an animal normally positive [attracted by light], for example, would be more strongly positive to the large light than to the small; and similarly that a negative animal would tend more often to move away from the larger than from the luminous area.

"A large number of experiments were made on several animals, and the results, when discust by methods now in use in biometrical work, on the whole bear out the line of reasoning just given."

With the earthworm the *intensity* of the light is the controlling factor in its movements, since it has no eyes, but only a skin sensitive to light. The largest of the land planarians has small *direction* eyes. It turned away from the larger luminous area more often than from the smaller. The larva of the meal-worm has two or three ocelli on each side of the head, but no lenses. It treats alike lights of different areas, the responses showing that ability to form distinctive images is lacking. The sow-bug has a group of about thirty ocelli on the side of the head, but its responses were even less definite than those of the meal-worm, tho its eyes form images better. The cockroach has well-developed compound eyes, and is keenly sensitive to differences of light and shade, but Mr. Cole does not think that the eyes form better images than those already mentioned. The mourning-cloak butterfly creeps and flies toward a source of light, and can discriminate between lights of different area but equal intensity. The cricket frog distinguishes between luminous areas of different sizes but equal intensity. When the optic nerve is cut, it still moves toward the light, tho without making this distinction, so that light must be perceived by the skin as well as by the eyes. To quote further:

"Mr. Cole concludes his paper with an interesting general discussion, showing that there is a correlation between the habits of the animals and the conditions under which they live. For example: 'those are creeping forms whose movements toward the light take them in the direction of their food, or else that other conditions prevent their phototropism from taking them into unfavorable surroundings.' The following is very interesting: 'A query which Romanes found among Darwin's manuscript notes shows careful observation and puts the question [of light-attraction of insects] very clearly. It is as follows: "Query. Why do moths and certain gnats fly into candles, and why are they not all on their way to the moon—at least when the moon is on the horizon? I formerly observed that they fly very much less at candles on a moonlight night. Let a cloud pass over, and they are again attracted to the candle." Romanes thinks the answer is that "the moon is a familiar object, the insects regard it as a matter of course, and so have no desire to examine it."' Parker and Cole give a more reasonable explanation. The moths and gnats react to larger areas of light than to a point of more intense light. They therefore remain near the ground, on account of the bright patches of moonlight, instead of flying toward the moon; but if they come near a candle, the great intensity of the light at a short distance 'overcomes the reactions of the moonlit areas,' and the insects fly into the flame. Obscure the moonlight by a cloud so as to take away the patches of moonlit earth, and the insects fly more readily into the flame."

At the end of his essay, Cole divides all the creatures on which he experimented into the following types, according to visual acuteness: Type A, Without eyes but responding to light with reference to intensity only; Type B, having visual organs that respond to the direction of light, also with reference only to the intensity; Type C, having eyes that respond to the size of the luminous field; Type D, having eyes that respond to definite objects in the visual field, with phenomena classed as psychical.

AROUND THE WORLD IN FORTY DAYS—Jules Verne's imaginary record for encircling the globe has been halved by the actual performance of a British army officer. The United States was not traversed in this trip, the officer selecting the Canadian Pacific route. Says *The Scientific American* (New York, July 20):

"The prophetic and lively imagination of the late Jules Verne recorded one of its most daring flights when he wrote that entertaining work 'Around the World in Eighty Days'; and it is probable that none of us who read its chapters supposed that he would live to see the day when the Frenchman's estimate of eighty days would be cut in half by an enterprising officer of the British Army, who set out to test the speed of modern around-the-earth travel for himself. In a recent letter to the London *Times* Lieut.-Col. Burnley Campbell wrote that he landed at Dover on June 13 at the completion of a trip around the world which occupied forty days and nineteen and one-half hours. He left Liverpool on May 3 at 7:20 P.M., reached Quebec at 3 P.M. May 10, and was at Vancouver on the Pacific coast at 5 A.M. on May 16. Leaving there about noon of the same day, he reached Yokohama on May 26, Tsuruga on May 28, and leaving there by steamer at 6 P.M. he reached Vladivostok May 30. Here, after a wait of about four hours, he

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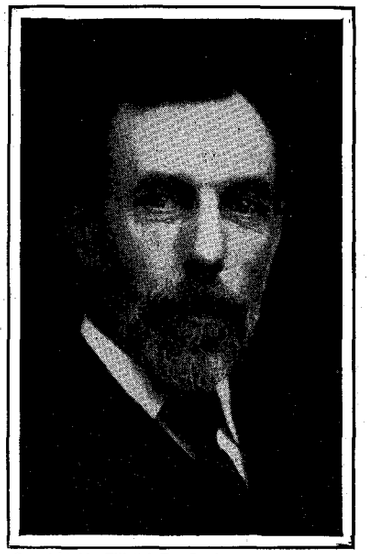
took a Trans-Siberian train, reaching Harbin on May 31, Irkutsk on June 4, Moscow on June 10, and Berlin on June 12. On the following day he was at Ostend, which he reached at 7:30 A.M., and at 2:50 P.M. of the same day he landed in England at Dover. Throughout the whole trip Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell was remarkably fortunate in making connections; otherwise his time would have been several days longer."

THE "DEGRADATION" OF COPPER

SENSATIONAL newspaper reports were published last spring to the effect that Sir William Ramsay, the well-known English chemist, had asserted his success in producing metallic copper by transmutation or combination of some kind. One report had it that the elements used were sodium, lithium, and potassium. This report was afterward denied by Sir William, but only to make another assertion almost as sensational, namely, that he has produced lithium by subjecting metallic copper to certain operations in the course of which portions of it have become "degraded" or transformed into a substance of lower atomic weight in the same chemical group. This claim, made at first through the daily papers, has now been definitely placed before the British Association by Sir William himself. Discussion of it by scientific men, in the Association and elsewhere, apparently serves to bring out still more clearly their division into conservative and radical schools, first shown by the different interpretations of the phenomena of radium. The conservative chemist keeps in mind the old idea of an "element," and experiments showing that a substance hitherto considered elementary has been broken up prove to him only that it was wrongly so called, and is really compound. The radical chemist or physicist, on the other hand, is very apt to interpret phenomena of this kind as indicating the possibility of disintegrating all the so-called elements, and thereby altering our conceptions of matter. The scientific journals have spoken sparingly on this subject, but an excellent account of its present status, and of scientific opinion on it, appears in an editorial in *The Evening Post* (New York, August 13). Says the writer:



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SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY,

The British scientist who discovered the way to produce lithium by the "degradation" of copper.

"About forty years ago Janssen, and later Lockyer, recognized characteristic new lines in the light from the sun's chromosphere. This was attributed to an unknown element, helium, definitely found in certain mundane minerals by Ramsay thirty years later. Preceding the latter discovery, the Scotch chemist, in collaboration with Lord Rayleigh, found that the air contained a hitherto unrecognized constituent to the extent of one per cent. It was called argon. Three other accepted elements of the same general character as helium and argon have been found in the air, but in very small amounts, a few parts to the hundred million. Scientific men have so far failed in causing any of these five elements to form any compounds.

"During the same year that the last three of these elements were discovered, an intrepid Polish woman and her husband, Professor Curie, in Paris, traced out the elusive but remarkable radium—a substance so marvelous that we have not as yet secured a satisfactory description. It is an element in that it possesses a definite atomic weight and distinguishing spectrum, but it is unique in many ways. It maintains itself at a temperature constantly above its surroundings; it charges bodies electrically, and discharges bodies already charged; and it constantly gives out a gas called 'emanation' by its discoverer, Rutherford. This emanation, left alone, gradually changes, step by step, into helium. If this be a genuine change, and experimental observation indicates that it is, then we have the transformation of one element into another, or transmutation.

"Conservative scientific men, among them Lord Kelvin in England and Professor Baskerville in this country, maintained that, if there were a change, then by definition we have no right to regard radium as an element. As this point of view was gaining adherents, the results of Professor Ramsay's experiments were announced, and a different facet of the gem of the physico-chemical conception of matter was presented to view. The value assigned to radium in the atomic-weight tables is third from the highest. By many workers and thinkers it is regarded as a decomposition product of uranium, the element of the greatest atomic weight. The helium produced has a weight next to the lowest. During these changes immense amounts of energy are given out—immeasurably greater than that produced during the most violent chemical activity with which man is familiar. Radium compounds give off under the ordinary conditions the emanation which changes to helium. According to Ramsay, the emanation in the presence of water produces neon, a member of the helium group; in the presence of copper compounds, like copper sulfate or nitrate, argon, also a part of that family. One of these is five and the other ten times as heavy as helium. Why the change does not continue is not explained. Nor why these substances obtained from other sources do not change into helium is not made clear. Doubtless, these points will receive most careful scrutiny by many scientific men, who will at once reject or accept some of the new paths opened up for the pioneer.

"The most remarkable observation, however, had to do, not with these inert gases, but with the liquid left behind. When the copper was removed from the solution, lithium was detected in the residue. This was not the case when a similar solution was taken before treatment with the emanation. One of the chemical families, so classified on account of certain resemblances, contains among others copper, silver, gold, and lithium. The last named is the lightest member. The natural conclusion is that copper, nine times as heavy as lithium, has been 'degraded' into the light element through the agency of this surcharged instrument, the emanation."

Is this conclusion of Ramsay's legitimate? Those in this country who have been at work on the problem think it unlikely; but, as *The Evening Post* writer says, "Ramsay's successes have been largely due to the investigation of the unlikely."

INDIAN CORN AS A FOOD—Some time ago we published a translation of some pessimistic predictions by a French writer, suggested by the reported adulteration of wheat-flour in European countries with American corn-flour. While it is undoubtedly true that those who desire wheat-bread are entitled to get what they want, arguments against adulteration based on the supposed unhealthfulness of Indian corn would seem to be singularly at variance with American experience, and it is interesting to find a writer in *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette* (New York, August) lauding Indian corn as a food. He says:

"In general it may be said that the corn-food products are more digestible than is commonly supposed. Not only their digestibility, but their cheapness and the readiness with which they are converted into palatable foods suggest a more extended use and entitle them to a much higher place in the estimation of the public as foods. The use of large amounts of butter, pork, or other fatty foods in connection with corn as food is questionable, since the difficulties in the way of establishing a proper balance between the protein and other nutrients is thus increased. Sugar and sirups are open to the same objection and for the same reason, says Merrill of the Maine Experiment Station, but the writer calls

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to mind the health of the negroes of the South, who live almost exclusively on corn-food stuffs and pork. In antebellum days, when the slaves were fed mostly on corn-bread and pork, there was less sickness, less rickets and intestinal troubles than now, when the negro indulges in sweets and wheat-bread. The teeth of these people were white and sound; they were muscular and had great endurance; were large-boned, seldom sick, and mostly long-lived. We have always believed that the health and strength of the Southern negro were largely due to the simple food and out-door work which were their lot before the Civil War.

"Corn-foods require much more prolonged cooking than wheat-foods in order to break down the starch grains and to rupture the walls of the cells and thus expose their contents to the action of the digestive juices, and herein, probably, lies the trouble experienced by some in the easy and perfect digestibility of corn-foods.

"Corn-meal is one of the cheapest of our foods, and we believe it should become more generally used."

CUTTING STEEL WITH A BLOWPIPE

THE "cutting" of iron or steel plates by the local application of intense heat is not a new method. It has been accomplished by the friction of a rapidly turning disk, by the electric arc, and by the use of blowpipes of various kinds, the metal being partly melted and partly burned away along the line of separation. Recently a device using the new oxy-acetylene blowpipe for this purpose has been greatly perfected and simplified in France. What it can do is described in an article contributed by Dr. Georges Vitoux to *La Nature* (Paris, July 27). Says this writer:

"This instrument differs from the ordinary oxy-acetylene blowpipes by the addition of a third tube, controlled by a stop-cock, whose purpose is to direct on the object heated by the blowpipe a central jet of oxygen that effects the combustion of the metal.

"The apparatus is easily handled. The blowpipe being connected by flexible tubing with flasks of comprest oxygen and of acetylene dissolved in acetone under pressure, the acetylene is first lighted, and by then opening the oxygen stop-cock gradually there is obtained an extremely hot flame with which the sheet to be cut is raised to a bright red. When the temperature is high enough, the third stop-cock is opened and a violent but very slender jet of oxygen is directed upon the heated metal. Under its action the metal burns brilliantly, throwing off showers of sparks

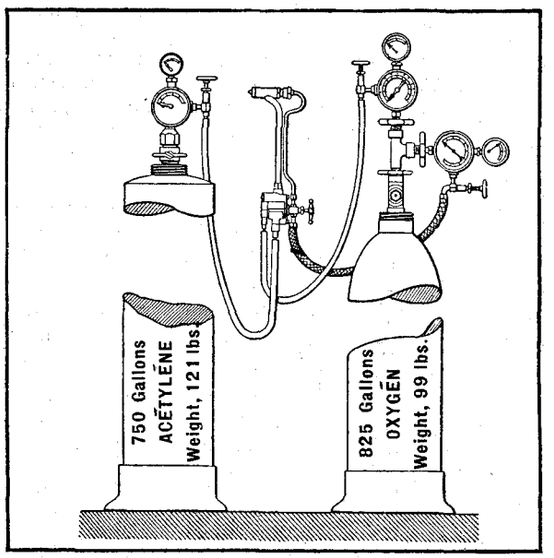
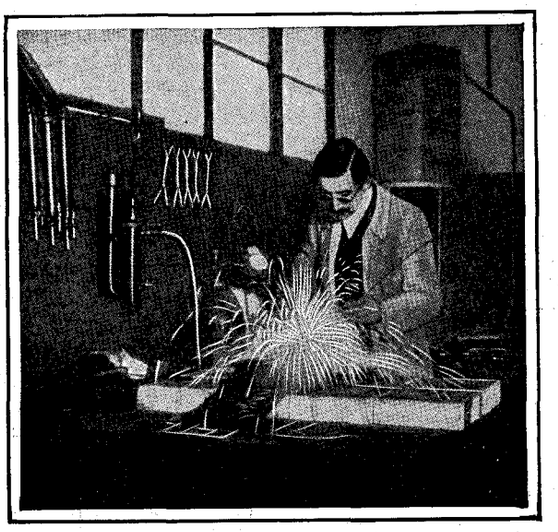


DIAGRAM OF BLOWPIPE FOR CUTTING STEEL.

formed of magnetic oxid; and if the jet be moved gradually the combustion continues, but only in the track of the oxygen jet. Thus is obtained a perfectly clean cut, so narrow that a knife-blade can scarcely be inserted in it."

Two sizes of apparatus for this operation have, we are told, been recently placed on the market in France; one will cut plates an inch or less in thickness, while the larger can deal with material as thick as twelve inches. The smaller consumes about ninety



THE BLOWPIPE IN USE.

gallons of acetylene per hour; the larger, over twice as much. Says Dr. Vitoux:

"The use of the small blowpipe necessitates no special precautions . . . ; with the large model it is indispensable, in order to avoid burns from the sparks, to wear special clothing of asbestos cloth, and, further, it is well to protect the eyes, with colored glasses, against the brilliancy of the burning metal.

"The use of the oxy-acetylene blowpipe presents still another appreciable point of interest—that of rapidity. With it plates half an inch thick are cut at the rate of a yard in four minutes; those of an inch in six minutes; those of four inches in nine to ten minutes. This extreme speed and its convenience [illegible]ssure to the blowpipe-cutter more and more numerous uses. Thus within the last few months it has been employed successively at Marseilles to repair the steamship *Gaulois;* at Toulon, in the demolition of the *Jena;* at the Crédit Lyonnais, in Paris, for the demolition of a steel water-tank . . . ; and at Paris more recently to cut 200 iron girders in the building of the Société Générale, next door to the Opéra. In less than five minutes each of these girders, about seven inches thick, was severed, whereas by ordinary methods it would have taken half a day's work to saw them apart.

"It may be seen from these examples, which might easily be multiplied, in what current use the cutting-blowpipe is, not only in works of demolition, but in various kinds of constructive iron or steel work, such as the cutting of manholes in boilers, etc. . . .

"An experiment made . . . on a specially protected safe shows that the device might be dangerous in the hands of a burglar. In twenty minutes, with an oxy-acetylene blowpipe, this safe, whose walls were made of three layers of steel, each of one-half inch thickness, separated by plates of copper one-sixth inch thick, was opened. . . . . .

"Fortunately, altho portable, the installation is not sufficiently so for burglarious use. It would be well, however, for safe-builders to devise some new means of protection, for in the present state of science they can not rely wholly on the passive resistance of steel walls."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ALPINE ICE-QUARRIES—An odd new industry that has grown up in Switzerland, since the introduction of electric railways, is described in *The Industrial Magazine* (August). This industry is the quarrying of glacier ice for distribution in the large cities. Says the magazine named above:

"Certain of the Swiss communes or districts have been able to grant concessions of their glaciers for this purpose, and considerable sums have been expended in constructing ice-slides or troughs, in which the blocks of ice, many of them being of large

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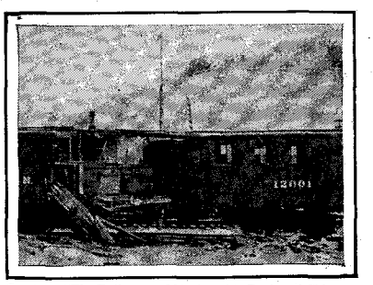
size, blasted out of the glacier, are transported to the vicinity of the stations for conveyance, in carefully refrigerated vans or cars, to Lyons and other large cities remote from the Alps. The method of blasting with black powder so as to avoid the discoloration and soiling of the ice, and the ability displayed by the engineers in erecting slides and in providing sufficient friction by means of curves to avoid excessive speed in the downward journey of the ice blocks, show considerable ingenuity and skill. Glacier ice, which is perfectly pure and transparent, and which has many qualities which are greatly appreciated by the consumers, commands a higher price than that of the usual kind obtained from the lakes and ponds. A singular feature in connection with the preparation of the ice for the market is that it has been found necessary to store it for some days in special warehouses, built like our own ice-houses, those with double walls with sawdust between them, in order to remove a coating of frosted or non-transparent ice that tends to form on the surface of the block as it leaves the glacier."

A DISASTROUS BLAST

THE great mass of the material blown out in a single large blast is strikingly illustrated by its effects when it does not fly in the expected direction, as in the case of a blast set off in an earth-cut on the Southern Railway near Lookout Mountain, on May 16 last. The flying material, we are told in *The Railway and Engineering Review* (Chicago, August 3), wrecked a span of a bridge 600 feet distant, struck a pile-driver 900 feet distant, killing two men, and finally wrecked an engine and 11 freight-cars in a train approaching the bridge. Altogether, seven lives were lost. We read:

"The material in this cut is earth and wet clay, and has been removed by steam-shovels after being shaken up by blasting. In the vicinity of this work are a number of residences, and from fear that complaint would be made by shooting the material with numerous small blasts the contractors decided to loosen the material with a few large shots. The blast was fired about 3 P.M. on the date stated, and eye-witnesses declare that the air was so full of flying material that daylight was almost shut out for the time being. The material, which was damp clay, . . . struck the west span of the steel railway-bridge just before the freight-train referred to entered upon it, and is supposed to have weakened one of the top chords. The span gave way just after the engine had passed over it, dropping eleven cars and leaving the locomotive at a balance across the pier



Courtesy, "The Railway and Engineering Review," Chicago.

WHERE A LUMP OF WET CLAY PASSED THROUGH A BOARDING-CAR.

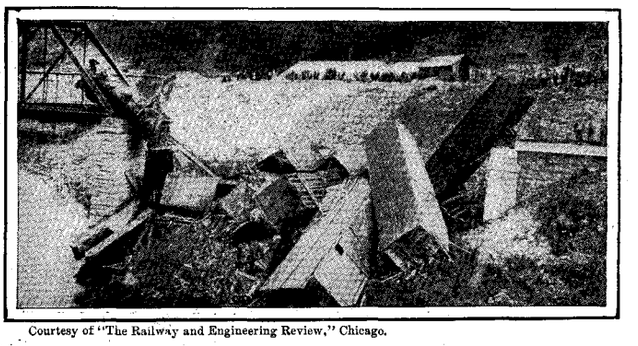
Courtesy of "The Railway and Engineering Review," Chicago.

VIEW OF WRECKED BRIDGE SPAN AND TRAIN.

at the farther end. On the pile-driver, 300 feet beyond, the engineer and fireman were killed and the foreman was seriously injured. Another mass of clay struck a boarding-car standing in the new yard, passing entirely through it. . . . The destruction of the bridge span prevented through movement of trains for two days, necessitating the transferring of passengers around the wreck."

LABOR-REGULATING MACHINERY

MACHINERY is generally characterized as "labor-saving," with a tacit assumption that the accomplishment of some result at less cost and in less time than hand-work would require is the main object of its use. A writer in *Cassier's Magazine*



Courtesy of "The Railway and Engineering Review," Chicago.

VIEW OF THE WRECK FROM THE OPPOSITE SIDE.

(New York, August) notes that, altho this is generally the principal object in view, much machinery is chiefly valuable for a different reason, namely, its ability to manage and regulate labor. This, he asserts, is the case to an extent which is little realized by either employers or employees. The writer goes on to illustrate this idea as follows:

"When everything has to be handled by manual labor, there is little opportunity for an accumulation of material on storage, and the manufacturer under such conditions is compelled almost to live 'from hand to mouth,' so to speak. If labor troubles arise, from whatever cause, the work is paralyzed, since, in most cases, it is practically impossible to put a new and competent force at work. Modern machinery, however, does not strike; it is not subject to the control of outsiders; and since it can generally be operated by a few skilled men, there is far less trouble in keeping it at work during labor difficulties than with cruder appliances.

"A notable example of the manner in which machinery of the right kind may strengthen the hands of a works manager is seen in the use of modern coal-handling appliances. A works with ample coal-storage capacity, including coal-pockets, towers, hoists, shovels, and all the power resources involved, is in a position to proceed with its works under far less uncertainty than if it was dependent upon large gangs of men, liable at any time to abandon their work and having no reserve stock upon which to draw to tide over the emergency. The mere presence of effective machinery and an ample storage capacity may act to prevent labor troubles, just as any reserve of strength may decide a conflict almost before it is begun."

Apart from such considerations, however, the writer reminds us, a modern handling-plant is almost a necessity in any work where interruption must not occur—a condition that obtains increasingly in all parts of the country. No power plant can now run under any condition which may permit a stoppage. Its fuel supply must be absolutely independent of delay and interruption. To quote again:

"The trains must run, the trolleys be kept in motion, the electric lights must shine, and the motors receive their current, and all these mean that steam must be kept up and the furnaces supplied.

"There is but one method to insure this safety from interruption, and that is found in the provision of an ample storage capacity and a full equipment of handling machinery, so that delays in deliveries may be tided over, and the sudden arrival of large supplies may not cause the force to be swamped. It is such emergencies in view, as well as a consideration of daily requirements, which render the judgment of a skilled specialist necessary in

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planning a coal-storage equipment; and when a power plant is so equipped, it may be assured that the unexpected, which is sure to happen, will not tie it up.

"Incidentally there is another important element in the provision of ample storage capacity, an element which is likely to become increasingly important. With the present shortage of cars, it is beginning to be realized that railroad-cars are about the poorest and most expensive place to store coal which can well be imagined. With proper coal-pockets and efficient handling machinery, the time required for cars to stand upon sidings may be reduced to a minimum, demurrage charges reduced or avoided, and an important element in the congestion of railroads and transportation facilities removed."

THE PHYSICAL EFFECTS OF HIGH SPEED

THE recent record motor-drive of twenty-four hours on the new English track at Brooklands, by S. F. Edge, is particularly interesting because of the observations made upon Mr. Edge by his physician, Dr. L. P. Gibson, of Cowes, just before the race and immediately after it. The results are given in *The British Medical Journal* as follows:

"Before the race, Mr. Edge for some time took all opportunities of long motor-drives about the country, and then one week's absolute rest from business and from any lengthy drives just before the race, to avoid staleness. He took no kind of special training diet, only living very simply, taking plenty of fruit, cocoa, fish, vegetables, a moderate amount of meat, and no tea. During the race he had fruit (oranges, grapes, strawberries, and bananas), with occasional drinks of cocoa and beef-tea (very little), some chocolate, and beef lozenges; he also took 1-grain extract coca, made up with chewing-gum, every hour. He ate no so-called solid food at all.

"During the short stops in the race the chief cause of discomfort and exhaustion was bruising and backache from a light, not very comfortable seat fitted to a chassis from which a heavy touring body had been removed, the springs being too curved for comfort at high speed over a track worn in some places.

"After the race a few peas and bread and a drink of water were taken, and he was in bed and asleep within three hours of the finish, slept well all night, and was eating a good breakfast at nine o'clock next morning. The pulse, temperature, and respiration were normal, and he was none the worse for the extraordinary and exhausting strain he had been through.

"His temperature before starting was 98.4°, pulse 74, of which Fig. 1 is a sphygmographic tracing. At the end of the race, his temperature was 100°, and his pulse, of which Fig. 2 is a sphygmographic tracing, 70. I take it that the slowing was due to exhaustion, that the blood pressure was low, due to vagus control, and that the residual blood in the left ventricle was increased in amount. This condition of weak pulse may be accentuated by the fact of the blood being 'soaked up, as it were, by the lungs,' owing to the long-continued rapid movement through the air. . . . .

"Before the ride a specimen of blood was taken and examined for the tuberculo-opsonic index [index of resistive power to tubercular infection], which was found to be 0.85. Another specimen taken directly after the race gave 1.17. That the power of resistance to the tubercle bacillus should be raised after the long journey is very noteworthy, and helps to strengthen the opinion held by many of us, that motoring is an effective treatment in some cases of tuberculosis, and that the gloomy prophecies of some anent the bad effects of great speed on the system were incorrect."

COLOR VISION AT NIGHT

THAT the eye is less sensitive to colors in the darkness than by daylight is asserted in *The Century* by Professor Stratton, of Johns Hopkins University, who uses this alleged fact as an argument against colored signals on railways. He says:

"The limitations of the normal eye are . . . not yet fully told. Even when it looks with fair accuracy at them, it is always at a disadvantage with regard to colors at night. The eye, grown accustomed to darkness, becomes exceedingly sensitive to faint light, but it no longer detects their proper colors: 'in the dusk all cats are gray.' At nightfall a strange kind of second-sight comes in to supplement the vision of common day, now baffled; but this owl-sight of the human eye is able to catch bare light and shade and form, and is blind to the hue of things."

Against this idea that darkness decreases the eye's sensitiveness to color, Prof. J. W. Baird, of the University of Illinois, protests in a letter to *Science* (New York, July 19), in which he gives Professor Stratton's article among others as a "horrid example" of so-called "popular science," and this paragraph in particular as an instance of rash and unscientific statement. Says Professor Baird:

"If the human retina really were color-blind at night, as Professor Stratton believes, he would undoubtedly have an argument against the present system of night signals; but he would be confronted by the difficulty of explaining how a night express ever reaches its destination in safety—since its safety would depend upon the engineer's ability to distinguish between indistinguishable signals. As a matter of fact, the reverse of Professor Stratton's statement is true. Instead of being totally or even partially color-blind, 'the normal eye, grown accustomed to darkness,' is much more sensitive to color than is the retina in daylight vision. Indeed, the increased color-sensitivity of the dark-adapted retina is so striking and so well known that it has in several instances been made the object of special investigation. And the investigators who have made quantitative determinations of this hyperesthesia to color agree that it amounts to, at least, *two hundredfold*."

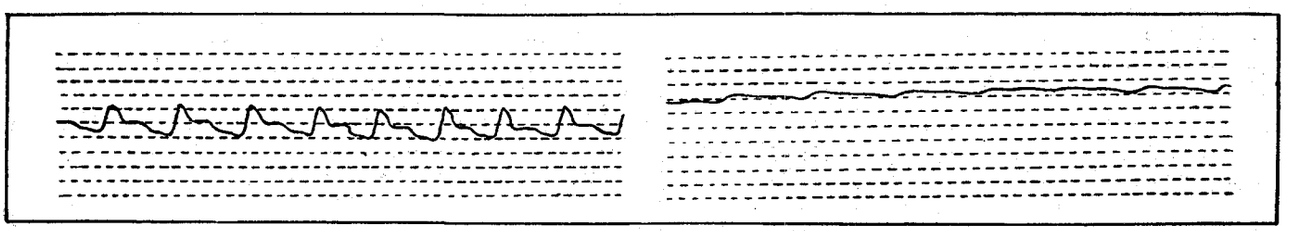

FIG. 1.—SPHYGMOGRAPHIC TRACING OF THE PULSE BEFORE STARTING. FIG. 2.—AFTER TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' STRAIN.

HOW MOTOR-RACING AFFECTS THE PULSE.

SCIENCE BREVITIES

A SYSTEM of eliminating the creases from rolled silk has been invented by a man in York, Pa., we are told by *Fibre and Fabric* (Boston, June 15). The inventor, says this paper, has just been granted the final patent for a merchandise-holder that is the last device of a series needed to make a commercial success of the system, and he will start a plant for its manufacture at York. Says the journal just named: "The application of these devices to the silk industry, it is claimed, will mean a saving of $100,000,000 a year in the world's silk trade. It is stated that every sixty-yard roll of silk contains forty-eight crease damages. . . . It is asserted that the silk business will be revolutionized and silk can be used without the ever-present crease in dress-goods. Steps are now being taken to organize the American Creaseless Silk Company."

TRAINED NURSES FOR THE NAVY—"Our navy is at present without a single trained nurse," says *The Medical Times* (New York, July); "whenever one of our blue-jackets becomes sick he has to rely upon a hospital steward and an apprentice. Ordinarily the ship's surgeons are often taxed to care properly for the normal number of sick and injured. But when there is an epidemic of fever or measles (which is oftentimes serious among male adults), the like of which recently occurred on the *Connecticut*, it has been found impossible to give the invalids the necessary scientific nursing. Surgeon-General Rixey will, therefore, make a strong appeal to Congress to correct this lamentable deficiency; and he has already worked out the details of a plan for the organization of a corps of trained nurses, such as the army has. Afloat, these nurses will, of course, be men; but in the navy hospitals, ashore where the more difficult, lingering, and dangerous cases are treated, they will be women."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

THE EDDY SUIT AND RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

THE withdrawal of the famous suit brought by the "next friends" of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy to secure an accounting of her property is hailed by more than one secular paper as a triumph for religious freedom. The motion for the dismissal of the suit was filed by the counsel for the "next friends," under the leadership of ex-Senator William E. Chandler. Mr. Chandler is quoted, however, in the New York *World*—a paper which is said to have been largely instrumental in instituting the proceedings—to the effect that "there may be speedy developments in which the public will feel considerable interest." General Streeter, counsel for Mrs. Eddy, after protesting in vain against the dismissal of the suit, said in part to the court: "Not one word of testimony has been introduced to show that one dollar of her money has ever been misappropriated. The charge of her incompetency has completely collapsed." The Cleveland *Leader* asserts that Mr. Chandler was guilty of what amounts to an attack upon religious freedom when he sought to find in what Mrs. Eddy has taught and written and said about religion proof of her incompetency to manage her own affairs. There must be two standards of judgment, it asserts, in gaging the saneness and competence of the mind—one applying to matters susceptible of physical demonstration, the other dealing with the "free and far-ranging beliefs which the average man or woman craves" in the realm of religion. This paper goes on to say:

"For faith must always overstep the bounds of knowledge which is confined to material things. Religion can not be fettered by the rules of evidence which obtain in courts of law. It must ask belief outside of and beyond the proofs which would be accepted by material science. 'Lord, I believe; help thou mine unbelief,' is the world's cry wherever religion has power over the hearts and lives of men.

"Nor is it possible to maintain that such faith in the dark—the cry of a child trusting what it can not understand or entirely comprehend, and sorry that it is not comforted by more absolute surety of belief—is evidence of any form or degree of mental weakness. The great names of history are ample proof to the contrary. The coldest materialism is too well aware of the position of man—a dweller in the half-light of one little spot in the immeasurable universe, surrounded by tremendous forces which he can not control, gage, or understand—ringed about by the night of unfathomed ignorance of his environment and of the pettiness of his own powers, in the presence of the cosmic riddle which has mocked his search for light—all but his faith.

"Since science and reason stop helpless, dumb, palsied in the face of the unknown—the unknowable, to the physical senses—they can not impeach the right of faith to range far beyond the barriers which limit the material man. If faith flouts the rules and laws of natural science in searching, like Noah's dove, for a resting-place, materialism can not fairly venture any other criticism than 'It is not proved'; or 'I do not know.'"

Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, the noted alienist, after examining a large number of documents and letters and personally interviewing Mrs. Eddy, issues a statement in which he declares that he found no evidence of any mental disease, nor any lack of vigor in will and intellect. To quote in part from this interesting report:

"The inspection and examination of autographic letters written by her show inherent evidences of mental vigor. Her mode of expression is logical and connected. Her construction is admirable, and these as well as the type-written communications emanating from her are the products of an unusually intelligent mind. . . . . .

"Throughout the entire conversation she showed no evidence whatever of any mental disease. . . . In person she was neat and clean, and I am informed is most careful about the condition of her house, quickly noting any changes that may be made in the arrangement of the furniture, books, or decoration; that she gives her own orders, manages her own servants, and suggests the selection of food."

The New York *Times*, the leading anti-Christian-Science paper, also contends that to prove Mrs. Eddy guilty of the wildest absurdities and inconsistencies in her religio-medical system called Christian Science would not serve to demonstrate her mental weakness, but merely her ignorance of certain fields of human knowledge. To quote:

"Not infrequently mental weakness or insanity can be demonstrated by a man's beliefs, but the mere fact that a man believes things which are demonstrably false doesn't even begin to prove him either a maniac or an imbecile. It all depends on the circumstances. . . . . .

"It is, for example, one thing for an illiterate mountaineer to believe that the world was made in six days about six thousand years ago, but if a man who has really studied geology does it, he and his family will both be safer after he has been snugly packed away in a good asylum. In like manner, nobody of ordinary intelligence who also happens to have informed himself even a little as to the history of religions and philosophies, can possibly be misled into acceptance of Mrs. Eddy's theories as either new or tenable, while others, of even better mental gifts, may easily credit her theories with both those qualities if they chance to be densely ignorant of the subjects with which she deals."

The same paper has this to say of an aspect of Christian Science brought into prominence by the evidence adduced in the abandoned suit:

"Many years of Mrs. Eddy's own life have been made miserable by her conviction that all who oppose her, and especially sometime 'scientists' who have abandoned their allegiance, can and do work from a distance malignant spells from which she suffers in mind and body. Again and again she has made frenzied accusations against those whom she suspected of such crimes, and she has vainly tried to invoke the protection of the law against them. And it is self-evident that anybody who believes in 'Christian Science' must also believe in 'malicious animal magnetism,' for the two go together, exactly as did white and black magic, of which they are the legitimate successors.

"Moreover, all who admit—and all must who know anything of the subject—that 'there is something in "Christian Science,"' must also admit that 'there is something in "malicious animal magnetism."' It is indubitable, in other words, that those who can be favorably affected by the power of suggestion can also be unfavorably affected by it—not to the same degree, of course, since in the one case the 'subject' assists the influence exerted and in the other case resists it. A study of 'voodooism,' as it exists in our Southern States and the West Indies, will supply anybody with no end of convincing evidence that disease and even death can be effectively 'suggested' to those who through ignorance or mental weakness are the natural victims of this form of necromancy."

The World, which like *The Times* has manifested marked hostility toward the cult, has this to say:

"Eccentricity and unusualness do not in the law disqualify a person from administering his property. Mrs. Eddy's belief in 'malicious animal magnetism' goes to preposterous lengths, but her plan of investing in public bonds after looking up the population of the bonded communities is New-England common sense. Her advocacy of the platonic and childless marriage is against public policy and, in its inevitable effect, if followed, immoral. But it has no bearing upon her business ability. Exceeding old age and physical feebleness are no disqualification for the management of property.

"So far as public interest in this strange woman goes, the suit, intensely dramatic as it has been, has hardly touched the mystery."

The New York *American*, however, is convinced that the dismissal of the suit "will be gratifying to all fair-minded people, without regard to religious belief." It adds:

"While the public is left in the dark as to the reasons for

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dropping the suit, it is quite as much in the dark as to why it was ever brought in the first place. If its object was an attack on Mrs. Eddy as the founder of Christian Science, it will be rightfully regarded as an attempt at persecution. In a land one of the corner-stones of whose government is religious liberty such a course is short-sighted in that its effect, if it have any effect, must be to help rather than to harm the cause attacked. This would be true, whatever the cult assailed."

In this connection it is interesting to note the change that has taken place in the prevailing attitude of the press toward Christian Science. A little while ago the papers seemed to regard the subject chiefly as a target for their ridicule, whereas now the comment, even where hostile, is usually respectful.

NEW ENGLAND AS THE BIRTHPLACE OF STRANGE CULTS

NEWS that Mrs. Katherine Tingley intends to duplicate in Newburyport, Mass., her theosophical colony at Point Loma, Cal., leads the New York *Christian Advocate* to comment on the "striking fact that New England has been one of the most prolific fields for the cultivation of metaphysical, social, and sexual fads." The same publication asserts that "papers in Boston have more advertisements of mysterious powers than in any other city of similar size in the country." After reminding us that witchcraft flourished there in the early days "as nowhere else in the United States except among the Indians and negroes," the writer goes on to say:

"Millerism ran through New England like a fire in 1843 and later in 1854. Spiritualism, Shakerism, and Quakerism in an almost crazy form had a long run. The 'free-love' aspect of Spiritualism took root there in many places; and 'Mother' Eddy found a genial soil in and about Boston. Mormonism also caught a large number of people in its drag-net."

He calls it "a suggestive fact" that these strange systems reaped their harvests among descendants of the early settlers of New England, and not among "the foreign hordes that have descended upon it within the last fifty years." By way of explanation he offers the following suggestion:

From "The American Magazine."

MRS. KATHERINE TINGLEY,

Autocrat of a theosophical brotherhood at Point Loma, Cal. It is said that she is about to establish similar centers of influence in Newburyport, Mass., and in England.

"High intelligence, town-meetings, constant discussion will always produce quite a large proportion of individuals almost hysterically hankering after some new thing, and if a solid, sensible, and spiritual religion is established in such communities—if it be strict and uncompromising—there will be a revulsion, which revulsion will leave quite a large number of the people without any hold upon religion. Such persons are very liable to run a competitive race with each other for the palm of the greatest intelligence, perception, and insight, out of which come a proportion who are rattle-headed.

"Nothing happens in the development of the human mind, individually and collectively, in races and nations, in rural regions and in cities, that has not been happening in all time. The Athenians were the most highly intelligent people of their age. *New England was described fifteen hundred years before it came into existence,* 'And they took him and brought him into Areopagus, saying, *May we know what this new doctrine, whereof thou speakest, is? For thou bringest certain strange things to our ears: we would know therefore what these things mean.* For all the Athenians, *and strangers* which were there, *spent their time in nothing else,* but *either to tell* or to *hear some new thing.*'

"So it is with New England—with this exception, that in spite of all the new things, the fads and follies, the spinal column of New England, consisting of solid, substantial citizens, remains without the softening of its marrow from generation to generation."

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION OF CHILDREN

SIR OLIVER LODGE, the eminent scientist and layman whose writings on religious subjects have attracted wide attention in England and America, discusses that most controversial subject, the religious education of children, in the latest issue of *The Hibbert Journal* (London). After defining religion as "the outcome of our ideas about the universe, our response to all that we know, consciously or subconsciously, of cosmic law," he asserts that "taking control over the processes of evolution, in one way or another, is part of our serious duty"; and he adds, "no such duty is really divided from religion." But having admitted, as part of a child's religious training, all instruction which makes for his physical welfare and development—since "Christianity is quite as much concerned with the salvation of the body as with the salvation of the soul"—there remains the question as to how much doctrinal teaching should be added in the case of the young child. That there must be some instruction in the elements of revealed or spiritual or theoretical religion, says Sir Oliver, is generally admitted, "altho some experienced educators think otherwise." On this point he offers the following suggestions:

"But whatever doctrines are imparted, I venture to maintain that religious theory for children should not be based extensively on the doctrine of sin; it is not a natural or wholesome idea for them, as a foundation for religion, and its conventional treatment at revival-meetings is apt to be terrifying. Children are not wicked, in the sense intended by those denunciations; they have their fits of temper, and they may be bad and disobedient, like animals; they may be even vicious, like them—tho probably that is an artificially made condition; moreover, if not properly instructed in social virtues they may imitate their remote ancestors in lying and theft, and they may certainly be 'spoilt'; but, when small, they must be largely the product of heredity and environment, and it is not fair to inflict on them theological doctrines concerning sin. Considered from the point of view of evolution, healthy infancy under favorable conditions must be regarded as a period of innocency. It may be a question, therefore, as to what need there is for theology at all; why either frighten them with or protect them from ideas like those of the 'Pilgrim's Progress,' about hell and Apollyon, the burden of guilt, the wrath to come, and the like? One answer is, I think, because such ideas are natural to undeveloped humanity; all savages have frightened themselves by vague imaginings, by sacrifices or propitiations have sought to mitigate divine wrath; and the untaught or badly taught notions of children about the universe are liable to be *more* terrifying than what we conceive to be the reality, not less. The childish atmosphere is full of potential superstition; and nurses or companions are sure to waken it sooner or later. The fact is you do not avoid superstition by eliminating the idea of God. A writer (Mr. Mitchell), whom I shall quote directly, says: 'It is clear that unless you fortify a child against the fancies inherited from a dim and partly savage past, by teaching the clear protective personality of God, you leave it a prey to dark thoughts and terrible fear.' It is idle to suppose that a child can long be screened from the religious ideas of mankind; it is our business therefore to see

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that the teaching is of a right and helpful and, so far as we know, true kind. Moreover, the Bible is part of their heritage, to which they have a right to be introduced; and they should also be helped to realize the advantages of belonging to some recognized community, for fellowship and brotherly help. . . . . .

"Faith and trust in the Love and Goodness underlying the universe seem to me the most vital and helpful things; these are able to remove a mass of terror and unreasoning suspicion—quite natural to a being rising to consciousness in an immense universe, in which it is helpless, and of which it feels ignorant.

"Ignorant no doubt, to a great extent, we all are; but what we have of good hope and trust we should gradually impart to children, whether it appears to us specifically religious or not, so long as it appears definitely true. Much of it *must* be told as the result of our larger experience and therefore must be in a sense dogmatic. This is the sort of dogmatic teaching that is legitimate; but with doubtful and critical questions of ecclesiastical theology it does not seem to me that children have anything to do, or that such ideas have any practical effect. Such effect as they do have can hardly be regarded as altogether wholesome; much dread has been caused by them; it is rather cruel to inflict them on the receptive and docile mind of a child. If a child were to take seriously views exprest at some religious gatherings, and were to mope about its own salvation, it would be rather pitiful; if it were to pray for the conversion of its school fellows, instead of joining in their games, it would be monstrous. Healthy children do not do these things; their goodness is of another and higher order, not based upon sickly consciousness of sin. And so far as Christ is recorded to have dealt with children, he never thought of convicting them of evil; rather they were held up as examples of simple-hearted and natural goodness, such as we might learn from in the spirit, while we trained the body and taught the mind."

THE RELIGION OF THE FLESH

NEGLECT of the body and of the things which are essential to physical health, remarks an editorial writer in the Boston *Congregationalist and Christian World*, has been one of the common sins mistaken for a virtue, and one which has led to a great deal of moral corruption. This writer asserts that the growing interest in sanitation, in legislation to secure pure food and pure air, and in the study of the best ways to promote human physical development, is evidence of a revival of religion. He traces the erroneous idea "that the body is a hindrance to spiritual growth," to the fact that in the New Testament the word *flesh*, was frequently used to express evil tendences of the mind. To quote further:

"In the New Testament the word flesh was used as a synonym of sin. The desires of the flesh were evil desires. The works of the flesh were a repulsive catalog of vices. Being interested in things of the flesh was enmity against God and resulted in death. Paul said that he insured his acceptance with God by beating and bruising his body. He taught men that when they surrendered themselves to Christ their bodies became dead because of sin as the first step in the awakening in them of the spiritual life. . . . .

"The foundation of Christianity is in the Hebrew faith and worship of God. Physical health was an essential part of it. A man with a diseased or imperfcet body could not minister in the temple. The Levitical laws provided by minute regulations for the physical health of the people, and made obedience to these regulations a religious necessity. Not a little that is now commonly regarded as immodest in the books of the Old Testament was not at all immodest in the minds of the priests who administered those laws and taught their meaning. The society which ignores the common disobedience to those laws is far more immodest than the society in which they were openly proclaimed and enforced as commandments of God.

"One of the most convincing credentials of Jesus that he was the Son of God was his healing of diseased bodies. His disciples pointed to the fact that health exhaled even from his clothing as conclusive evidence that he was divine. Our generation has witnessed a great revival of interest in efforts to banish physical ills through mental and spiritual influences. A religous cult that professes by any sort of means to heal the sick through its religion is sure to have followers. No other gospel can attract so much attention as that.

"But to prevent disease is a greater religious service than to cure disease. The gospel of the health of the body is one essential element of the gospel of Christ. Knowledge of the body is even more important in the cultivation of the religious life than knowledge of philosophy or of metaphysics. To make the flesh the clean and true channel of the expression of the spirit is as holy a service as prayer. To have and to help others to have good food, free from impurities and adapted to nurture the body to its highest efficiency, is as genuine philanthropy as to teach a Bible-class. In no way can we better promote human brotherhood than by helping to create those physical conditions that provide lenses through which men see the best things in their fellow men. The flesh in health is not hostile to the spirit. It is the instrument through which the spirit reveals itself. The condition of the flesh determines the character of mental conceptions and of spiritual aspirations. The Christian's business is to glorify God in his body, and to help others to make their bodies holy, acceptable unto him. Healthful spiritual conditions require physical wholeness. What helps to secure that in all men is religious service."

WHY WORRY IS UNCHRISTIAN

PREACHERS have often explained that the New-Testament admonition, "Take no thought for the morrow," does not stand as a condemnation of wise forethought, but means rather, as the Revised Version has it, "Be not anxious for the morrow." With the same text an editorial writer in the London *Spectator* enlarges upon Christ's attitude toward anxiety and undertakes to explain why worry is unchristian. "What our Lord wholly deprecates is worry—the ceaseless and fruitless calculation of chance which overwhelming material ambition and imaginative apprehension alike bring forth." "The mind thus overworked," we are told, "leans almost always to egoism and to melancholy." Christ, in his character of spiritual physician, says this writer, "advises men how to defend themselves against the disease of anxiety, from whatever cause arising, and suggests remedies to those who have already fallen victims to this most insidious and painful complaint." Thus, to quote further:

"He calls experience to witness that a man's life does not consist in the abundance of his possessions, and he argues that for those who believe in a good god it is wholly illogical to regard themselves as drifting among nameless dangers. If we would be at peace, he said, we must be content to lose in the race for luxury, and we must not cultivate 'a doubtful mind.' It is characteristic of our Lord's teaching that he never said one word to discourage the search for truth, nor against the nobler ambitions whose fruition his parables suggest may not be over at death. A desire for benevolent power he seems to have regarded as a desire belonging to the eternal side of man's nature; but for that worldly ambition which he summarized as a perpetual distress of mind consequent upon the consideration of food and clothes, he has nothing but condemnation. Such a state of distress is, he said, altogether unworthy of a religious man. . . . . .

"It is, of course indisputable that 'a doubtful mind' is far harder to regulate than an ambitious one. That state of mind in which, as Matthew Arnold said, 'wise men are not strong,' is one seldom cured. The disease permeates the whole nature, shakes all conviction, and destroys the power of decision. The wish becomes father to the doubt, and a man's best aspirations engender nothing but fear. The very intensity of his desire for a religion makes its greatest promises at times incredible to him. In the old days such men feared hell; nowadays they fear annihilation. In the old days they believed themselves the subjects of God's wrath; now they faint under a sense of the divine indifference. . . . To those who are weary and heavy-laden by this kind of anxiety our Lord suggests several palliatives, knowing that the radical cures of faith and an absolute resolution to eschew worldly success are not suddenly possible. Nothing fixes a man's mind upon present peace, nothing counteracts the tendency to project thought into the future so surely as a real pleasure in nature. We must, Christ counsels us, try to bring ourselves within the spell of her influence that we may learn something of her calm, and we must resolve to take short views of life, for anxiety can not be forestalled."

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LETTERS AND ART

A SAD VIEW OF MODERN HUMOR

"OUR exhausted capital is beginning to understand that it can have too much of a good joke, and that nothing stales so rapidly as the thing called 'humor.'" These words, apparently, sound the first note of reaction from the violent attack of hilarity with which Mark Twain's recent English visit is supposed to have convulsed London Town. But so complete is this reaction on the part, of the anonymous writer in *Blackwood's*, from whom we quote, that it finds expression in a sweeping indictment of modern humor, and of Mark Twain as modern humor's most illustrious exponent. We are reminded that "humor as a solid quality and a lucrative trade is a modern invention"; that the wiser ancients "were humorous in flashes, and their humor was infinitely enhanced because it was set against a background of gravity." Moreover, "the essence of humor is to be unexpected," and "the modern humorist is never unexpected." "To be funny at all hours and in all places," adds our critic, "is as vile a sin against taste as it would be to dissolve in floods of tears before strangers." His plaint continues:

"Yet the professional humorist to-day inherits the earth. He is the most popular of God's creatures. He has his own 'organs,' in which he makes a desperate attempt to look at all things from a ridiculous point of view. He assures you, with a sentimental leer, that his fun is always amiable, as tho amiability were a sufficient atonement for an imbecile lack of taste. He is prepared to tickle you with his jokes from early morn to nightfall, and he has been so grossly flattered that he believes there is a positive virtue in his antics. He is perfectly convinced that he is doing good, and he needs very little persuasion to believe that he is the only regenerator of mankind. Gradually, too, he is encroaching upon all the professions which are not legitimately his own. The pulpit knows him, and the senate. Worse still, he has invaded the courts of law, and sits grinning upon the bench at his own ineptitude, which appears to the obsequious barristers, who hope some day to wear his cap and bells, to sparkle with the brilliance of true Attic wit."

The basis of modern humor, he tells us, is "the obvious incongruity," and its inventors, he reluctantly admits, were Englishmen—Ned Ward, Tom Brown, and Charles Cotton—"aided and abetted by such Frenchmen as Motteux and D'Urfey." Altho Tom Brown was a "real scholar," nevertheless "he sowed the seeds of the easy incongruity which has debauched the humor of to-day." Had Brown and Ward lived under the Tudors or early Stuarts, instead of during the reign of Queen Anne, "they would have been jesters at court or in a country house," repaying the munificence of their masters with "a licensed effrontery."

Cotton's accomplishment was to travesty the classics in the slang of the day. After quoting some of his burlesque translations, our *Blackwood's* writer exclaims:

"There in its origin and in its purpose is the whole of modern humor. The same flippant impertinence which distresses us in the works of popular Americans is already alive and alert. The same confusion of ancient and modern is already designed to evoke a hasty chuckle. We do not mean that the imitation is conscious; we do not suppose that Mark Twain or his predecessors ever heard the name of Charles Cotton; but when once the spirit of contempt for grave and reverend things was evoked, the worst enormities of contemporary humor were obvious and natural."

The end and aim of Mark Twain, he goes on to say, are the end and aim of Cotton. But for Mark Twain the art of Europe and the chivalry of King Arthur serve the purpose of Virgil and Homer, and he travesties them "with a kind of malignant joy." To quote further:

"He brings whatever time has honored down to the level of a Yankee drummer. In 'The Innocents Abroad' he sets a slur of commonness upon beauty and splendor. With the vanity of a crude civilization he finds every custom ridiculous that does not conform with the standard of the United States. . . . . .

"In other words, Mark Twain the humorist is a bull in the china-shop of ideas. He attempts to destroy what he could never build up, and assumes that his experiment is eminently meritorious. When, as in 'A Yankee at the Court of King Arthur,' he gave full rein to his fancy, he achieved such a masterpiece of vulgarity as the world has never seen. His book gives you the same sort of impression which you might receive from a beautiful picture over which a poisonous slug had crawled. The hint of magnificence is there, pitilessly deformed and defaced. . . . . .

"This monstrous incongruity demands two qualities for its indulgence: a perfect self-esteem, and an exaggerated common sense. No one who is not confident that he engrosses the graces can affect to find pleasure in thus insulting the past. No one whose sense is not common in all respects can apply all the resources of a vulgar logic to the creations of fancy and emotion.

"That Mark Twain is fully equipped for his purpose is only too clear. His humor and his talk alike proclaim it. And it is the more pitiful, because he has a talent which stands in need of no folly for its embellishment. Had he never cut a joke, had he refrained always from grinning at grave and beautiful things, how brilliant a fame would have been his! When you are tired of his irreverence, when you have deplored his noisy jibes, when his funeral and his theft of the cup alike pall upon your spirit, take down his 'Life on the Mississippi,' and see what perfect sincerity and a fine sympathy can accomplish. . . . . .

"The author of 'Life on the Mississippi' was also the creator of *Tom Sawyer* and *Huck Finn*, two boys who will survive to cast shame upon all the humor of America. And it is for the sake of a genuine talent that we deplore Mark Twain's studied antics. It should not have been for him to light the thorns which crackle under the pot. It should not have been for him to encourage the gross stupidity of his fellows. The moderation of one who has known men and rivers should have been revealed to all the world. But Mark Twain, in submitting to the common demand, shares the general love of exaggeration. . . . The tendency of to-day is to overdo all things. Humor, which should be a relief, and nothing more, is now an end in itself. No experiment is made in any art or science but it must become a custom. . . . . .

"Some day there will be a reaction, and then it will be recognized that pleasure counts in life as much as success, and that solid blocks of humor are as blatant an outrage upon good sense as a daily pageant, or as games played with no other aim than by hook or by crook to snatch a victory."

A DEPARTURE IN LANDSCAPE-PAINTING

A STUDY of the Paris salons of 1907 has led Mr. Robert de la Sizeranne to the conclusion that a distinctly new manner or style is being established by the best recent landscapists. Writing in the *Revue des deux Mondes* (Paris) he describes the landscapes of the past as "great scenic arrangements," from which the work of the new school is easily distinguished by the "more limited view" it takes of its subject. Thus in the majority of recent canvases "there is no longer any sky," or "barely a little strip at the edge of the frame"; or else "if there is a sky, there is nothing else." The writer goes on to say:

"At no former period of landscape-painting has the line separating earth from sky been placed so high in the painting, at the very verge of the frame, in a way that cuts short all wandering of attention. That is the first characteristic of the landscape-painting of the twentieth century. It is of paramount importance; for the height at which one places his horizon line decides, in art as in life, a number of secondary conclusions."

As to whether the new school rests upon a new tendency or

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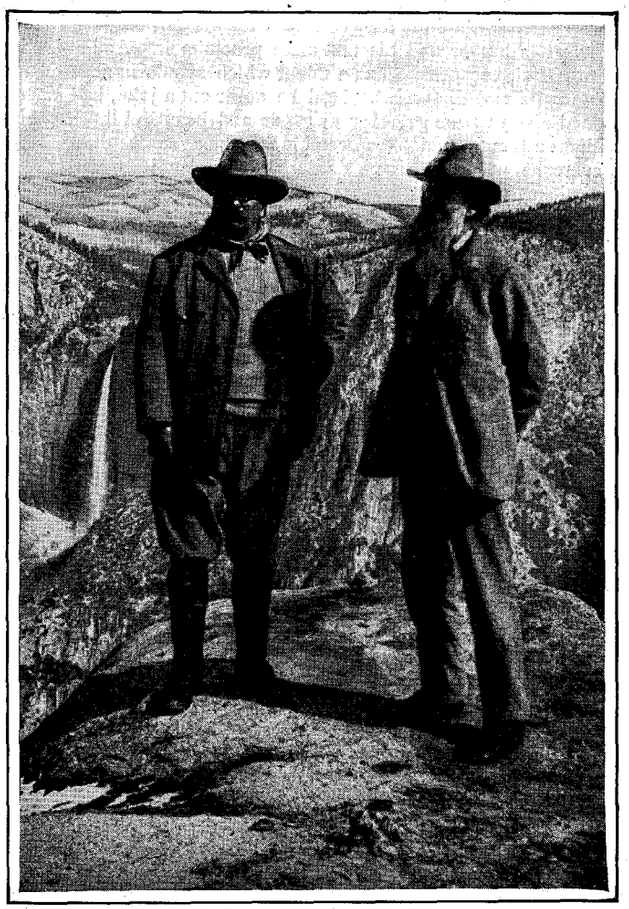
merely upon an added step in a continuous movement, Mr. de la Sizeranne says:

"When we observe the evolution of landscape-painting since it was promoted to the dignity of a separate *genre*, and follow its transformations not in accordance with the theories of the innovators (which merely serve to obscure the question), but in accordance with their works (which taken together agree in clearing it up), we perceive one thing: that the landscapist has always tended toward narrowing the field in which art competes with nature.

"In this evolution, which has been going on very steadily since the time of the encyclopedic landscape of the Poussins, of the Brueghels, of the Paul Brils, or of the Carraches to that of Constable or of George Michel, from that of Constable to that of Rousseau, from that of Rousseau to that of Claude Monet, you will find that at each decisive stage the artist limits the field of his competition with nature, in order to obtain more advantages over her, or that he resigns himself to rendering fewer and fewer impressions at a time, with a view to concentrating his effort upon the one that he has chosen. He has required a very long education and centuries of experience to perceive that, having at his



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THE PRESIDENT AND JOHN MUIR IN YELLOWSTONE PARK.

disposal neither the air, nor the light and its endless gamut of brilliancy, nor the three dimensions, he could give an idea of what he had found in nature only by succeeding in eliminating, by means of some stratagem, a good many of the impressions that he had received from her. From his first ambition, that of rendering *all* of what he admired in nature, the landscapist resigned himself gradually to rendering less and less, and finally to rendering at one time only the smallest part of his impressions."

The writer concludes:

"The new departure in landscape-painting is happy because it is spontaneous. It does not proceed from any theory, from any formula, from any negation. It is born of a closer and more intelligent attention." — *Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE SECOND SHOT AT THE NATURE-FAKERS

THROUGH the medium of *Everybody's Magazine* for September, and supported by a flying column of "the most eminent working naturalists in America," the President of the United States returns once more to his spirited harrying of the "nature-fakers," and again the brunt of the attack falls upon the devoted shoulders of the Rev. William J. Long. "Of all these nature-fakers," asserts the President, "the most reckless and least responsible is Mr. Long," altho "there are others who run him close in the 'yellow journalism of the woods.'" The Presidential ire is directed not against ordinary errors of observation, or differences of interpretation and opinion, but against "deliberate inventions" and "deliberate perversions of fact" by "men who know so little of the subject concerning which they write and who to ignorance add such utter recklessness, that they are not even able to distinguish between what is possible, however wildly improbable, and mechanical impossibilities." In this indictment Mr. Roosevelt specifies none of the offenders save Mr. Long; but in an earlier onslaught the spear that knows no brother administered warning jabs to Ernest Thompson Seton, Charles G. D. Roberts, and Jack London, and these names are conspicuously absent from the President's partial list of "men who truthfully portray for us, with pen or pencil, any one of the many sides of outdoor life." This list—and he admits that there are many others that he could name—stands as follows: "John Burroughs and John Muir, Stewart Edward White and Frederic Remington, Olive Thorne Miller, Hart Merriam, William Hornaday, Frank Chapman, J. A. Allen, Ernest Ingersoll, Witmer Stone, William Cram, George Shiras." To these true nature-lovers, says the President, "we who love the breath of the woods and the fields and who care for the wild creatures, large or small, owe a real debt." To quote further:

"The highest type of student of nature should be able to see keenly and write interestingly and should have an imagination that will enable him to interpret the facts. But he is not a student of nature at all who sees not keenly but falsely, who writes interestingly and untruthfully, and whose imagination is used not to interpret facts but to invent them. . . . And the surest way to neutralize the work of the lovers of truth and nature . . . is to encourage those whose work shows neither knowledge of nature nor love of truth.

"The modern 'nature-faker' is of course an object of derision to every scientist worthy of the name, to every real lover of the wilderness, to every faunal naturalist, to every true hunter or nature-lover. But it is evident that he completely deceives many good people who are wholly ignorant of wild life. Sometimes he draws on his own imagination for his fictions; sometimes he gets them second-hand from irresponsible guides or trappers or Indians."

Turning to Mr. Long's protestation that where his "facts" are not matters of personal observation they have been established by the testimony of guides and Indians, the President remarks:

"In the wilderness, as elsewhere, there are some persons who do not regard the truth; and these are the very persons who most delight to fill credulous strangers with impossible stories of wild beasts. As for Indians, they live in a world of mysticism, and they often ascribe supernatural traits to the animals they know, just as the men of the Middle Ages, with almost the same child-like faith, credited the marvels told of the unicorn, the basilisk, the roc, and the cockatrice."

The "nature-fakers," asserts Mr. Roosevelt, "like the White Queen in 'Through the Looking-Glass,' . . . can easily believe three impossible things before breakfast; and they do not mind in the least if these things are mutually contradictory." He derides again the story of the wolf who with one bite reaches the heart of a bull caribou—"a feat which, of course, has been mechanically impossible of performance by any land carnivore since the death of the last saber-toothed tiger." After citing other

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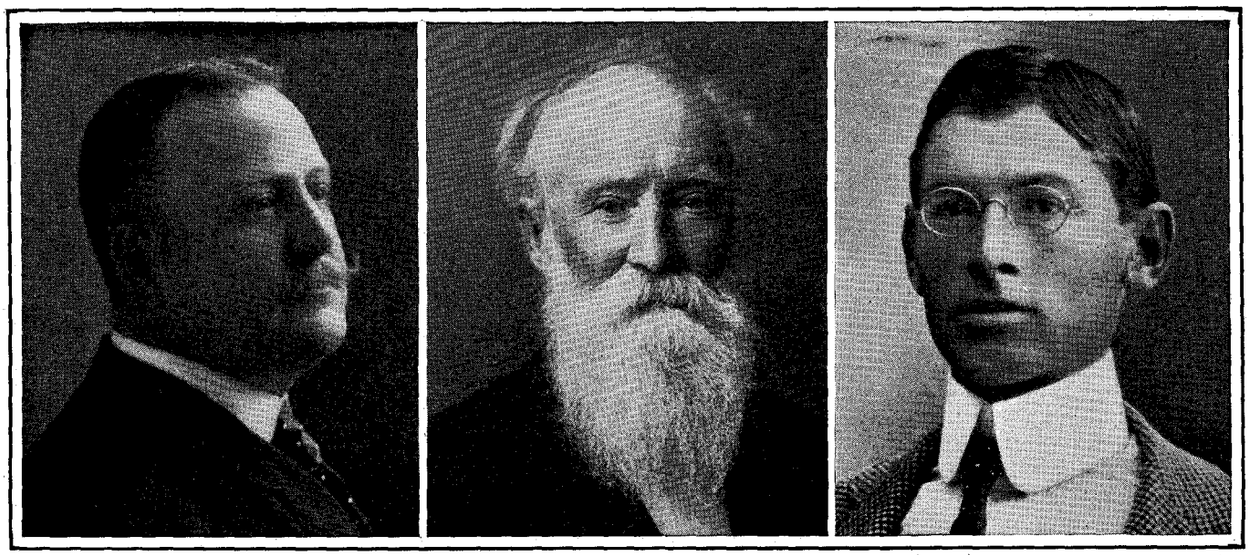


FREDERIC REMINGTON. JOHN BURROUGHS. WILLIAM EVERETT CRAM.

"impossible" incidents in the books of the nature-story writers, Mr. Roosevelt concludes as follows:

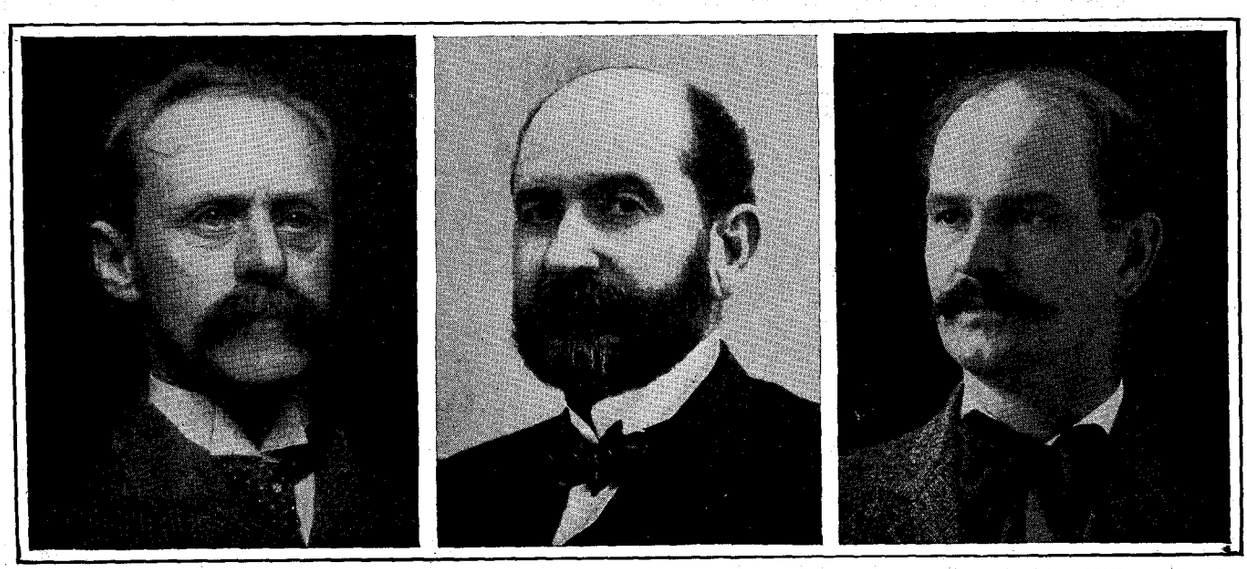
"The affidavits in support of these various stories are interesting only because of the curious light they throw on the personalities of those making and believing them.

"If the writers who make such startling discoveries in the wilderness would really study even the denizens of a barnyard, they would be saved from at least some of their more salient mistakes. Their stories dwell much on the 'teaching' of the young animals by their elders and betters. In one story, for instance, a wild duck is described as 'teaching' her young how to swim and get their food. If this writer had strolled into the nearest barnyard containing a hen which had hatched out ducklings, a glance at the actions of those ducklings when the hen happened to lead them near a puddle would have enlightened him as to how much 'teaching' they needed. But these writers exercise the same florid imagination when they deal with a robin or a rabbit as when they describe a bear, a moose, or a salmon. . . . . .

"Men of this stamp will necessarily arise, from time to time, some in one walk of life, some in another. Our quarrel is not with these men, but with those who give them their chance. We who believe in the study of nature feel that a real knowledge and appreciation of wild things, of trees, flowers, birds, and of the grim and crafty creatures of the wilderness, give an added beauty and health to life. Therefore we abhor deliberate or reckless untruth in this study as much as in any other; and therefore we feel that a grave wrong is committed by all who, holding a position that entitles them to respect, yet condone and encourage such untruth."

Like President Roosevelt, the seven eminent naturalists who are quoted in the same magazine direct their specific criticisms against Mr. Long, altho they seem to regard with suspicion the "animal novelists" in general. In the opinion of working naturalists, asserts Dr. J. A. Allen, curator of mammology and ornithology in the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, "the Long style of nature-books is pernicious." William T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological Park, is moved to amusement rather than indignation by the books of Dr. Long. That much-attacked writer, however, finds a champion in the Rev. Theodore Wood, a distinguished English naturalist, who, according to a cablegram to the New York *Times*, takes up the cudgels against the President. Mr. Long tells in one of his books of a wounded woodcock which contrived a sort of mud splint for its broken leg, and this story is among the many upon which Mr. Roosevelt's ridicule descends. But Mr. Wood is quoted as saying:

"President Roosevelt may be an extremely able man, but the



ERNEST INGERSOLL. WILLIAM T. HORNADAY. FRANK M. CHAPMAN.

GUARANTEED BY THE PRESIDENT AS TRUE NATURE-LOVERS.

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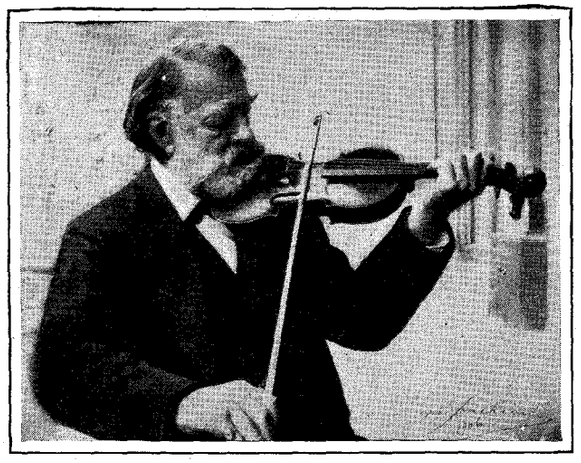
fact that he is President of the United States hardly qualifies him for delivering *ex-cathedra* pronouncements on questions of natural history.

"Notwithstanding the scorn which he pours upon the assertion, I think there can be little doubt that snipe, at any rate, understand the art of binding up a broken limb by means of a splint. Statements to that effect have been made by many naturalists and sportsmen, and Mr. Fatio's observations on the subject were brought some time back before the Physiological Society at Geneva. It was stated that snipe had often been known to secure a broken limb by means of a stout ligature. On two occasions Mr. Fatio had seen snipe with interwoven feathers strapped on the seat of the fracture of one of the legs. A most interesting case was that of a snipe, both of whose legs he had unfortunately broken by a misdirected shot. He only recovered the bird the following day, when he found that the poor creature had contrived to apply dressings and a sort of splint to both limbs. In carrying out this operation some feathers had become entangled around its beak and, not being able to use its claws to get rid of them, the bird was almost dead from hunger when found."

A VIOLIN THAT GOLD COULD NOT LURE

EIGHT years ago, when Joseph Joachim's ex-pupils from all parts of the world were celebrating in Berlin the master's sixtieth jubilee as a public performer, it was remarked that no other great violinist had retained his command of his instrument



JOSEPH JOACHIM.

"He might, had he wished, have toured the world in triumph, . . . but it was his choice to interpret the masters rather than exploit himself."

and his hold on the public for so long a period. Yet from his advent, nearly seventy years ago, as a musical prodigy in a Hungarian town, until his death in Berlin on the fifteenth of this month, Joachim was never persuaded to visit America. Arthur M. Abell finds the explanation of this curious fact in his indifference to monetary considerations. Writing in *The Musical Courier* (New York) at the time of the jubilee, Mr. Abell said:

"Joachim is a man of strong character. He has never at any time advertised himself, and yet his reputation overtops that of all other living artists. He has never taken money for private instruction. He has never varied from this rule, nor can any sum tempt him to do so. He has never played in private for money. He plays but few engagements, apparently, for money, in public. He refused a fabulous offer for an American tour a few years ago. He devotes the greater part of his time to the interests of the Berlin Hochschule at a ridiculously small salary, according to our views. Even in Germany he could earn more in one week with his violin than his salary amounts to in one year if he chose to accept all the solo engagements offered him. In short, Joachim is above money considerations, and this notwithstanding the fact that he needs to earn money from year to year to live on. He has not amassed a fortune, tho he might easily have done so. No, it is not money, it is art, that prompts Joachim to do as he does."

In a monograph on Joachim by J. A. Fuller Maitland, musical critic of the London *Times*, there is a passage which dwells upon the unconscious self-revelation of the musician which takes place, even when he is interpreting the works of others. The writer goes on to say:

"Besides the ideal interpretation of the music which he plays, Joachim unconsciously tells every one who has ears to hear what manner of man he is in himself. Truth, rectitude, earnestness of purpose, singleness of artistic aim, a childlike clarity of the inner vision, combined with the highest dignity—all these are evident to any but the most superficial listener, and there is a certain quiet ardor, eloquent of strong emotion strongly controlled, such as distinguishes only those who possess the highest imagination. It is recorded that on one occasion, when he played at first sight Schumann's Fantasia' for violin, the composer, instead of bursting into ecstasies over the player's immediate grasp of the inner meaning of the music or the cleverness of his execution, whispered to his neighbor, 'One can never love him enough.' It is, perhaps, this power of stirring up a real personal affection in worthy hearers that is the greatest of all the player's attributes, and such a power is indeed of priceless value.

"If one had to say in a word what was the secret of Joachim's influence as an artist, one would surely say that this quality was that in which he stands alone among all the musicians who have ever lived. . . . No one who has ever heard him lead a quartet of Haydn can have failed to realize that the dignity of a noble old age is associated with the insouciance, the buoyant fun and frolic of a schoolboy."

At the time of his death Joachim, who was born in Hungary but came of German ancestry, had been for twenty-five years conductor of the Royal Academy of Music, Berlin, and music director of the Royal Academy of Arts; and under his directorship the Berlin Hochschule had become the Mecca of violin students. For many years he has been characterized in the musical dictionaries as "the first of living violinists." In this connection a critic in the New York *Times* points out that it must be twenty years since Joachim abandoned solo-playing in public, and that therefore his fame as a soloist "is a matter of tradition and hearsay as unverifiable as the fame of an actor or of an orator." The same critic, however, pays a tribute to the master's marvelous achievement in "making good" as a quartet player and leader of a quartet long after his seventieth year. "He appeared in that capacity," we read, "and with distinguished success, this very last London season"—when he had passed his seventy-fifth birthday. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* explains that Joachim's ambition was to interpret the great composers rather than to dazzle as a virtuoso. We read:

"It is thoroughly characteristic of Joachim's temperament and truly indicative of his attitude toward his art that it was not as a soloist that he preferred to make his public appeal. He was superbly equipped with all the gifts by which a great soloist needs to be distinguished. He was a thorough master of his instrument, which he played in the grand style, with a noble tone, admirable alike in the amplitude of its volume and the beauty of its quality, and with an accuracy of execution which in his prime was quite impeccable. No one who has heard him render such a thing as the 'Bach Chaconne' will admit that he has had a superior or even an equal within living memory, or will doubt that he might, had he wished, have toured the world in triumph. But his ambition did not lie in that direction. It was his choice to interpret the masters rather than to exploit himself, and it was as the leader of the quartet in which Piatti was the 'cellist and F. Ries the second violin that what he would have considered the best work of his life was accomplished."

The latest issue of *The Musical Courier* remarks editorially:

"His one great mistake seems to have been the attitude which he assumed at the time when the Wagner strife raged fiercest, but Joachim, always sincere in matters of art, no doubt was prompted by motives based entirely on his temperament and his early training with its classical influences. Besides, all was forgiven later by the Wagnerians, for Joachim recanted to a large degree and became a great admirer of much of the revolutionary Richard's work, particularly the earlier operas and 'Meistersinger.'"

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CURRENT POETRY

The Bird.

BY ELSA BARKER.

Always my heart has longed to hear
A certain bird whose lyric cry
Is like a rainbow through the sky;
But never came the wonder near.

Sometimes when dreaming in the dawn
I hear it in the hills of sleep
Singing far off—and wake to weep.
For with the light the voice is gone.

But when I sought it one strange day
Deep in the woods, they say to me
It came and sang in the willow tree
Beside my door—and I away!

O bird of dream and mystery!
Tho yearning for thee I despair,
Maybe I nevermore would dare
To sing myself—had I heard thee.

—*From The Craftsman* (September).

The Sudden Shadow.

BY MAISIE SAVILLE SHAINWALL.

It seems strange Death should come to him:
Life was his heritage, and Love;
He never strayed in pathways dim—
How found he that far shadowy grove?
How trod he fields of Asphodel
When 'twas the Rose he loved so well?

He heard the brother-call of Earth,
He wandered far in foreign lands,
And every friend's hearth was his hearth:
And every friend, two outstretched hands.
Was Death his friend, too? That may be—
Death welcomed him so tenderly!

—*From The Smart Set* (September).

Quod Semper.

BY LUCY LYTTELTON.

CHILD.
"What wind is this across the roofs so softly makes his way,
That hardly makes the wires to sing, or soaring smoke to sway?"

WIND.
"I am a weary southern wind that blows the live-long day
Over the stones of Babylon,
Babylon, Babylon,
The ruined walls of Babylon, all fallen in decay.

Oh, I have blown o'er Babylon when royal was her state,
When fifty men in gold and steel kept watch at every gate,
When merchant-men and boys and maids thronged early by and late
Under the gates of Babylon,
Babylon, Babylon,
The marble gates of Babylon, when Babylon was great."

CHILD.
"Good weary wind, a little while pray let your course be stayed,
And tell me of the talk they held, and what the people said,
The funny folk of Babylon before that they were dead,
That walked abroad in Babylon,
Babylon, Babylon,
Before the towers of Babylon along the ground were laid."

WIND.
"The folk that walked in Babylon, they talked of wind and rain,
Of ladies' looks, of learned books, of merchants' loss and gain,

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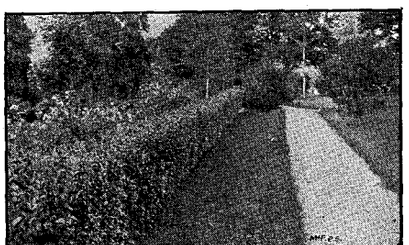

The Continuing Garden

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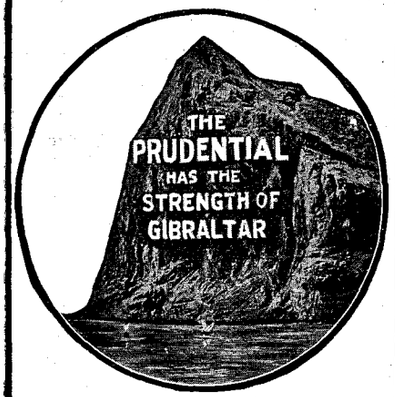

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How such-an-one loved such-a-maid that loved him not again
(For maids were fair in Babylon,
Babylon, Babylon);
Also the poor in Babylon of hunger did complain."

CHILD.
"But this is what the people say as on their way they go
Under my window, in the street; I heard them down below."

WIND.
"What other should men talk about five thousand years ago?
For men they were in Babylon,
Babylon, Babylon,
That now are dust in Babylon I scatter to-and-fro."

From The Spectator (London).

PERSONAL

James I. of Trinidad.—A romance of real life is closed by the announcement that Baroness Anna Harden-Hickey, widow of James I., Prince of Trinidad, has been placed in a private asylum near Stamford, Conn.

James A. Harden-Hickey was born in 1854, and probably in San Francisco. In 1873 we find him a graduate of Namur, Leipsic, and the military college of St. Cyr, a journalist, a novelist, a habitué of the Latin Quarter, and one of the best swordsmen in Paris. He attacked the enemies of the Roman-Catholic Church so valorously with his pen that the Pope made him a Baron. Later he married the Countess de Saint-Pery. They had two children and were divorced in 1888. Of his subsequent career the Chicago *Inter Ocean* publishes the following:

In 1888 Harden-Hickey started on a trip around the world on a sailing ship. Off the coast of Brazil the ship touched at the uninhabited island of Trinidad—not the island belonging to Great Britain and lying off Venezuela, but a bit of rocky land five miles long and three miles wide, unclaimed by the nations. Before Harden-Hickey left it he claimed it in his own name and planted a flag of his own design on the beach.

In 1890, in Paris, Harden-Hickey met and loved Miss Annie Harper Flagler, daughter of John H. Flagler. Her father thought the Baron was marrying for money and opposed the match. But in March, 1891, in New York, Miss Flagler became Baroness Harden-Hickey, without settlements. For the next two years the couple lived quietly in New York, the husband, among other things, writing a book with the title "Euthanasia; or, The Ethics of Suicide," with pictures by the author.

And then, to enliven a humdrum existence, Harden-Hickey proclaimed himself King James I. of Trinidad and notified the Powers. The Powers did not object. America was amused, and the supplements of the Sunday papers hailed his consort as the "American Queen."

James I. appointed his friend Count de la Boissiere his Minister of Foreign Affairs, and established a chancellery in New York. It was formally announced in a State document written in French that the new nation would be governed by a military dictatorship, that the royal standard was a yellow triangle on a red ground, that the hard work was to be performed by Chinese coolies, and that the aristocracy would enjoy "life of a nature entirely new and the luxury of fresh sensations."

James I. instituted an order of chivalry, bought a crown, and issued a set of postage stamps—which are highly prized to-day by collectors. He also personally engaged 400 coolies in San Francisco,

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sent them to Trinidad, and began the construction of docks, warehouses, and dwellings on the island.

James I. was having a jolly good time as king, when in July, 1895, Great Britain came across the principality of Trinidad while laying a cable to Brazil, and seized it as a possible cable station, bundling King and court and all the inhabitants off in short order.

James I. and his Minister of Foreign Affairs sent a circular note to all the Powers of Europe, and a dignified protest to our State Department, asking recognition as an independent state and aid under the Monroe Doctrine. Secretary Olney turned the document over to the Washington correspondents as a "crank" letter. And then all America was amused again.

James I. got no satisfaction anywhere. Then he turned to revenge on Perfidious Albion. He organized on paper an invasion of England from Ireland. His father-in-law refused to finance the invasion, and King James repudiated him for the last time. By this time the relations between the King and his consort had grown somewhat strained. So he decided to accept an offer to become the king of one of the Hawaiian islands, turning his back on America and leaving England to her fate.

In order to provide funds it was necessary to sell his lands in Mexico. He was disappointed in promising negotiations, and started in 1898 for San Francisco, ostensibly to join his wife. He stopt off at El Paso, and the next morning he was dead of poison. He had put into practise his preachments in "Euthanasia." And in his trunk was the crown of Trinidad.

Count de la Boissière, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, is a leader of the French colony in New York. By the will of James I. he is also regent of the principality of Trinidad, the title to which is still in dispute. But unless the son or daughter of James A. Harden-Hickey chooses to assert the rights of inheritance the dynasty of James I. would appear to be nearing its end.

Robert Pinkerton.—The younger of the two sons of Allan Pinkerton, to whom that famous secret-service worker of Civil-War days handed down Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, died August 12 aboard the steamship *Bremen* at sea. The strict rule of the agency, established by Allan Pinkerton, that the detectives were never to operate for a reward or for a contingent fee, is said to have been adhered to by Robert Pinkerton. He made an ironclad agreement with his employees

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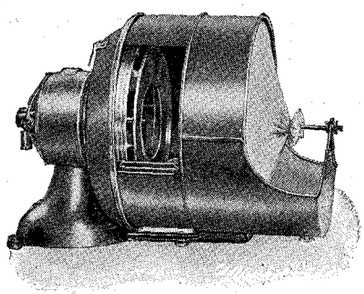

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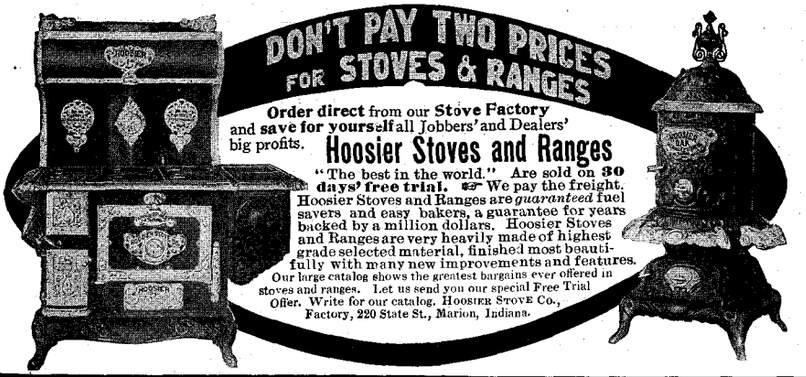

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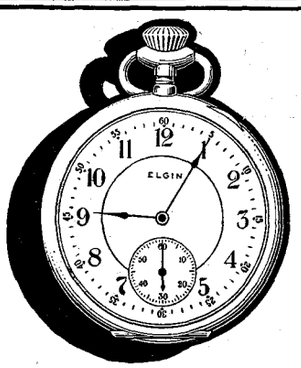

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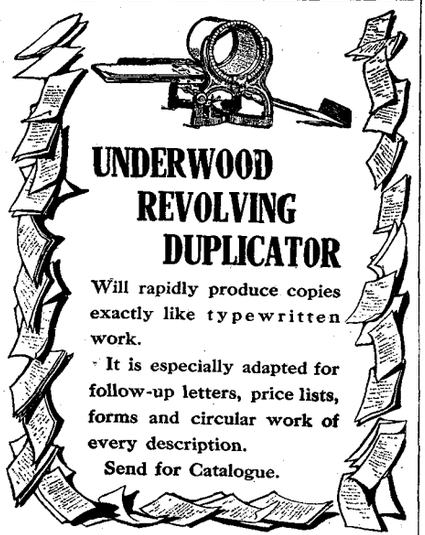

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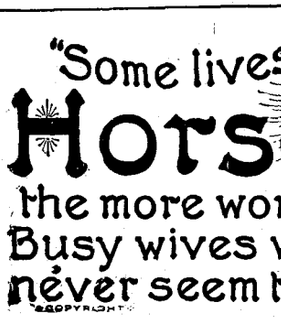

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to depend entirely upon their salaries; he had under his direction from 12,000 to 15,000 detectives, spread all over the world. Of the features of the agency work which brought Robert Pinkerton into prominence, a contributor to the New York *World* writes:

The father of Robert and William Pinkerton died in 1884. He was a canny Glasgow Scot, who came to this country without a shilling to his name. He left his boys a fortune and with the agency developed as far as he imagined it could ever go. He never dreamed that the present scope of the business was possible.

As "Bob" and "Bill," the two Pinkerton boys were known in their early days in Chicago and so they have always been popularly called. "Bob" Pinkerton was a familiar figure on every race course around New York. It was he who demonstrated to the jockey clubs the necessity of the police system in vogue to-day. There are few tracks in the country not under Pinkerton rule.

This Pinkerton police system was started solely for the purpose of protecting the patrons of racing from pickpockets and other crooks. It began with Pinkerton men in uniforms, but in a few years "Bob" Pinkerton made the jockey clubs see the necessity of adding detectives to the force, who could keep an eye on riders and trainers and the betting ring. This espionage has resulted in keeping many a jockey and trainer straight and in ruling off the turf those who found it more remunerative to run crooked races than straight ones. . . . . .

It was "Bob" Pinkerton who conceived the idea of getting the banks of the country together in a protective alliance against thieves. In a couple of years the American Bankers' Association was formed, and to-day it is a daring crook who will lay a hand on the property of any bank displaying the association's sign. It was only last year that the proceeds of two bank burglaries were returned, the thieves not discovering until after the crimes were committed that the banks they had robbed were members of the association. One thief wrote, in returning $50,000 of negotiable securities: "Put your A. B. A. sign out where your customers can see it." . . . . . .

The jewelers of the country have two organizations similar to the American Bankers' Association—the Jewelers' Protective Alliance and the Jewelers' Security Union. "Bob" Pinkerton created both and the jewelers work on the same principle as the bankers—suppressing by fear those who would prey on them. . . . . .

Allan Pinkerton will undoubtedly succeed his father in charge of the agency here. He has been an assistant to his father for several years.

The Senator from Newport.—The Republican organization of Rhode Island recently declared George Peabody—"pronounced Pebbody"—Wetmore their candidate for Senator. Mr. Wetmore has been Senator for twelve years. The *Saturday Evening Post* publishes this comment on the statesman's reelection:

Mr. Wetmore is the only representative of Newport in the Senate, and Newport being superior, so, also, is Mr. Wetmore superior to the transparent tricks of legislators to gain popular applause. In all the turbulent Fifty-ninth Congress, when there was so much discussion over the Railroad Rate Bill, when Statehood was paramount, and there was financial legislation that had the country on tiptoe, did Mr. Wetmore condescend to mingle with the rabble and discuss these measures? He did not. His voice was heard on but two occasions, except when he voted—always with his party—in that entire

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Congress. Just twice did he rise, flicking a grain of dust from his sleeve and surveying his colleagues in that rather bored manner that marks the true Newportian when he—or she—is compelled to have speech with those without the pale.

The first occasion was on January 17, 1906. On that momentous day Mr. Wetmore said, as reported stenographically by the Congressional Record: "I present the annual report of the National Academy of Sciences for the year 1905, as required by statute. The statute also provides for the printing of the report, so that no action is necessary on the part of the Senate but simply to receive the report."

The Senate received the report. It could not do otherwise when addrest in such good form.

Once more Mr. Wetmore ventured into the arena of the greatest legislative body in the world. On April 28, 1906, he rose again and said: "I ask unanimous consent to call up the bill to provide a site and buildings for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce and Labor." . . . . . .

The permanent retirement of the Senator would be a distinct loss to the Senate. He occupies his own niche. It is his peculiar function to give tone to that body. He doesn't have to do anything. He is not expected to. When a visitor comes into a gallery and asks the guide, "Who is that distinguished-looking man down there?" the guide doesn't have to look. He says, "That is Senator Wetmore, of Rhode Island." The guide knows. The Senator is there giving distinction. . . . . .

A real Newporter rarely gets into the Senate. More are needed. There is too little of that class distinction there that comes only with our best-bred and richest citizens. Rhode Island, blind to the advantages of having the only Senator of his kind in the world, has been unjust to Mr. Wetmore. Now that he has been indorsed by the organization—or part of it—he should be returned. He may look bored and act bored, but he isn't. He represents our ruling classes.

The Man Who Talks.—One of the Democratic nominations for the Oklahoma Senatorship was won by Thomas P. Gore. The prospects are that the new State will be strongly Democratic; so it is probable that Mr. Gore will eventually display his oratorical ability in the Senate. The fact that Mr.

BAD DREAMS

Frequently Due to Coffee Drinking

One of the common symptoms of coffee poisoning is the bad dreams that spoil what should be restful sleep. A man who found the reason says:

"Formerly I was a slave to coffee. I was like a morphine fiend, could not sleep at night, would roll and toss in my bed and when I did get to sleep was disturbed by dreams and hobgoblins, would wake up with headaches and feel bad all day, so nervous I could not attend to business. My writing looked like bird tracks, I had sour belchings from the stomach, indigestion, heartburn and palpitation of the heart, constipation, irregularity of the kidneys, etc.

"Indeed, I began to feel I had all the troubles that human flesh could suffer, but when a friend advised me to leave off coffee I felt as if he had insulted me. I could not bear the idea, it had such a hold on me, and I refused to believe it the cause.

"But it turned out that no advice was ever given at a more needed time, for I finally consented to try Postum, and with the going of coffee and the coming of Postum all my troubles have gone and health has returned. I eat and sleep well now, nerves steadied down and I write a fair hand (as you can see), can attend to business again and rejoice that I am free from the monster coffee."

Ten days' trial of Postum in place of coffee will bring sound, restful, refreshing sleep. "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. Some physicians call it "a little health classic."

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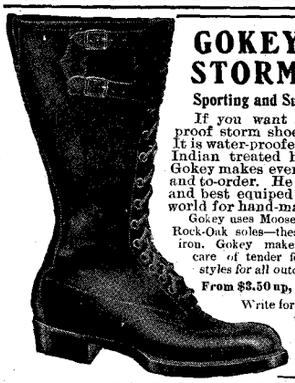

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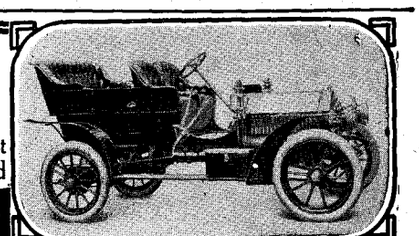

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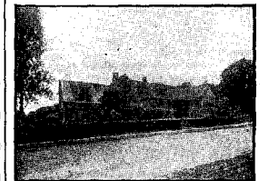

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HACKENSACK, NEW JERSEY

Gore is blind makes his success remarkable. A writer in the *Saturday Evening Post* relates:

Gore was born in Mississippi, moved to Texas, and a few years ago went to Oklahoma. By an accident he lost the sight of one eye when he was eight years old. Three years later, again by accident, he lost the other eye. With no hope of seeing anything so long as he lived, the little chap began to study. He had none of the modern appliances for the blind. He had people read to him and he remembered what he heard. He went through school with honor, getting high marks in such studies as geometry, when he never made a demonstration, but worked out the propositions in his head and recited them. He studied law at the Lebanon University. His classmates read the text-books to him, and he listened to the lectures. When he was admitted he was as well grounded as any member of his class.

These accomplishments marked Gore as a remarkable citizen. He is just that. He has a most retentive memory and has taught school with success, even tho he is not able to see a text-book or a student. All the time he was in school, and while he was teaching, he was practising public speaking. He could outtalk anybody on the countryside. There was no topic, apparently, with which he was not familiar, and he trimmed the budding orators of Mississippi without effort. He was in politics before he was twenty-one, and was nominated for the legislature by his admiring townsmen, who overlooked the fact that he was not of legal age. The law did not overlook it, and Gore was compelled to retire. He was a Democrat, of course, but he bolted Cleveland and stumped against him. He was a Populist in Texas, and has been a Democrat in Oklahoma, where he moved in 1901.

One of his earliest exploits was in a campaign in Mississippi. Senator Hernando De Soto Money was campaigning for something or other, and made a long speech about his own acts in Congress. Gore heard him. When Money had finished, Gore rose and by quoting from memory from *The Congressional Record* proved Money to be mistaken about some of his own acts, or forgetful. Gore talked for two hours, ridiculing Money and attacking him ferociously. Money was very angry. "I'd whip you if you were not blind!" he shouted at Gore.

"Blindfold yourself, and come on," Gore yelled in reply.

His ability on the stump made him feared more than any other man in Texas when he was in politics there. He had the great advantage, so far as his blindness was concerned, of getting the sympathy of his audiences as soon as he began to speak. His opponents in debate are, naturally, loth to go after a blind man as fiercely as they would after a man who can see, and the result has been that Gore is celebrated all through the Southwest as a stump-speaker with few equals.

One night at Muskogee, Indian Territory, W. J. Bryan was due to arrive at ten o'clock. Word came that the train was several hours late. Some local orators talked until they were out of words and out of ideas. Then Gore was called. He talked for one hour, for two hours, for three hours—told stories, took up any topic that was suggested and discust it—and at the end of three hours said: "I guess you are tired of me by this time."

"No," the people shouted. "Go on!"

"All right," said Gore, "I can stand it if you can," and when the train bringing Mr. Bryan arrived, an hour later, Gore was still talking, fresh as he was when he started, and the people were still interested. A man with that word-flow will certainly add noise to the loud cries already heard for closure in the Senate.

Gore keeps up with the current topics of the day with the aid of his wife. He took dinner at the house of a farmer named Kay, in Mississippi, when he was a young man, and liked the sound of the voice of the hostess, who was the daughter of the house, Miss Mina Kay. He made a friend give him a detailed description of the young woman and went there as often as he could. In three years they were married. Ever since their marriage, Mrs. Gore has read to him until ten o'clock each evening from the newspapers, the books of the day, his law-books, *The Congressional Record*, and he has kept up with the times closer than many a man with both eyes.

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Gore is a fervent talker. He is enough of a politician to get down among the people. There are no frills on his speeches. He hits out straight from the shoulder, and has the "rally-boys-rally" brand of talk at his finger-tips.

When he went out into the campaign for the nomination for Senator he went among the farmers and talked to them at every crossroads. He called it "a grass-root campaign." The agreement was that the two Senators from the new State of Oklahoma should come, one from the Territory of Oklahoma and one from Indian Territory. Gore lives on the Oklahoma side. He mortgaged his house and began to talk. He talked incessantly on every sort of a topic, but always with a plea to be sent to the Senate.

If politics is propitious for Gore, and the legislature is Democratic, he will come to the Senate as one of the first two Senators from the newest State. A physically blind Senator will be a novelty, altho there have been Senators—so it has been charged—who have been mentally and morally blind, and strabismus and astigmatism of the perceptions and convictions are not so uncommon as to cause remark. Gore is fated to become one of the show bits of scenery in the chamber. Every visitor will want to see the blind Senator and, unless reports have been greatly exaggerated, every tourist will hear him.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

For Summer Vacation Use.—"That idea is novel," said Thomas A. Edison of a new aeroplane. "It is a striking idea. I have seen nothing to beat it since last summer.

"Then a young man showed me an engagement ring that he was going to patent. 'But,' said I, examining the very ordinary-looking circlet, 'what is there patentable about this?'

"'It is adjustable, sir,' said the young man, proudly."—*Washington Star.*

He Made an Impression.—"Ah, I have an impression!" exclaimed Dr. McCosh, the president of Princeton College, to the mental-philosophy class. "Now, young gentlemen," continued the doctor, as he touched his head with his forefinger, "can you tell me what an impression is?"

No answer.

"What; no one knows? No one can tell me what an impression is?" exclaimed the doctor, looking up and down the class.

"I know," said Mr. Arthur. "An impression is a dent in a soft place."

"Young gentlemen," said the doctor, removing his hand from his forehead and growing red in the face, "you are excused for the day."—*Judge.*

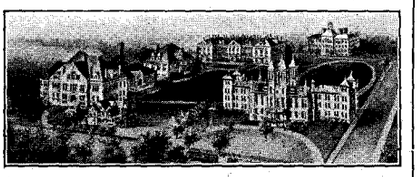
Getting Close to Art.—An old lady, lauding up the Thames scenery, said to Whistler, "The whole trip along the river was like a series of your superb etchings." "Yes," he replied, "nature is creeping up."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

A Steady Fire.—During the discussion of the Madden Bill for cheaper gas Congressman Legare told the following story of a cook he had once brought from home with him. She was a splendid servant, but she didn't know anything about gas to cook with, so he went to the kitchen with her to explain about the range. So that she could see how it was operated, he lit each of the many burners. While still explaining, a message called him from the kitchen, and he left her, saying, "I guess you will find that it will work all right now, Martha." He didn't see the cook again for four or five days, then upon entering the kitchen he said, "Well, Martha, how's that range doing?"

To his utter consternation she replied, "Deed, sir, that's the best stove I ever did see. That fire what you kindled for me four days ago is still a-burning, and it ain't even lowered once."—*Lippincott's.*

Success has turned many a man's head. In fact it's a long head that has no turning.—*Puck.*

BOYS SCHOOLS



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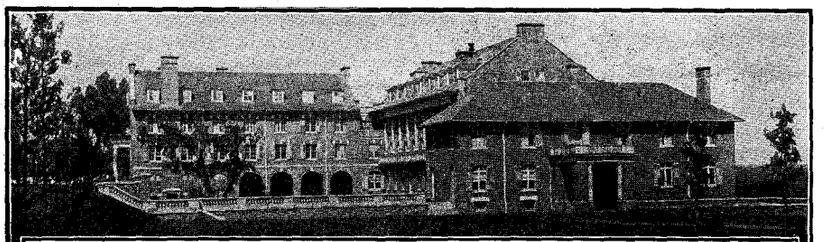

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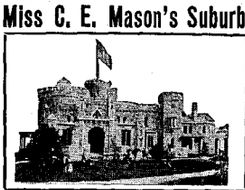

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Overheard by a Nature-faker.—FIRST TURTLE—"Grandma is nearly four hundred years old and has lost all her teeth."

SECOND TURTLE—"Well, then, she has a soft snap."—*Life.*

How Not to Sleep.—Don't sleep on your left side, for it causes too great a pressure on the heart.

Don't sleep on your right side, for it interferes with the respiration of that lung.

Don't sleep on your stomach, for that interferes with the respiration of both lungs and makes breathing difficult.

Don't sleep on your back, for this method of getting rest is bad for the nervous system.

Don't sleep sitting in a chair, for your body falls into an unnatural position and you can not get the necessary relaxation.

Don't sleep standing up, for you may topple over and crack your skull.

Don't sleep.—*Puck.*

Out of Order.—Champ Clark, according to an exchange, is an admirer of former Congressman Johnson, of Indiana. He tells this story to illustrate Johnson's skill in debate and parliamentary procedure:

Former Congressman Johnson, of Indiana, in debate called an Illinois Congressman an ass. This was unparliamentary and had to be withdrawn.

"Mr. Johnson said: 'I withdraw the language, Mr. Speaker, but I insist that the gentleman from Illinois is out of order.'

"'How am I out of order?' yelled the man from Illinois.

"'Probably a veterinary surgeon could tell you,' retorted Johnson."

This was admissible on the records.—*New York Tribune.*

A Thrilling Speech.—Apropos of vanity, Secretary Root told at Yale about a politician who, the day before he was to make a certain speech, sent a forty-one page report of it to all the papers. On page 20 appeared this paragraph: "But the hour grows late, and I must close. ('No, no! Go on! Go on!')" —*Argonaut.*

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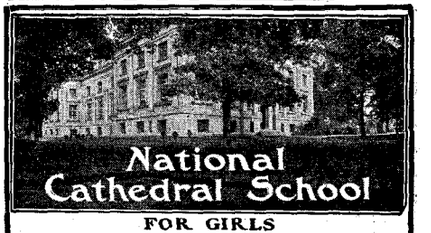

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Motor Economy.—A couple of men were chatting in a club smoking-room about a friend and his motor. "He seems to be very well satisfied with it," remarked one. "Oh, yes. Hasn't paid a copper in repairs all the nine months he's had it, he tells me." "H'm. I heard the same story from the fellow who's done all the repairs."—*Life.*

His Own Interest.—A Richmond lawyer was consulted not long since by a colored man who complained that another negro owed him three dollars, a debt which he absolutely refused to discharge. The creditor had dunned and dunned him, but all to no purpose. He had finally come to the lawyer in the hope that he could give him some good advice.

"What reason does he give for refusing to pay you?" asked the legal man.

"Why, boss," said the darky, "he said he done owed me dat money for so long dat de interest had et it all up, an' he didn't owe me a cent."—*Harper's Weekly.*

At a Village Inn.—A couple of travelers found themselves detained at the village inn and inquired whether there was any amusement to be had at the establishment.

"Oh, yes," replied a waiter, with palpable pride; "we have a billiard-room."

At their request the travelers were conducted thither, and found a badly-lit room, with one small table, which had evidently seen better days. Their attendant produced a set of balls which matched the table for wear, and were of a uniform dirty gray color.

"But how do you tell the red from the white?" asked one visitor.

"Oh," was the reassuring reply, "you soon get to know them by their shape."—*Tit-Bits.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

August 16.—Emperor Nicholas assents to future Peace Congresses being automatically called, each one providing for its successor.

August 17.—The rush of immigrants to Siberia is so great that all the available homestead lots have been exhausted and the authorities are unable to distribute recent arrivals.

August 18.—The International Socialist Congress opens in Stuttgart, more than nine hundred delegates, representing twenty-five nationalities, being present.

August 19.—The Transvaal Parliament votes to buy the Cullinan diamond, valued at $1,000,000, and give it to King Edward as a mark of gratitude for the recent constitution.

August 20.—The first preliminary Douma election results in a Liberal victory.

The Japanese Government places an order with the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company of Scotland for an 18,000-ton battle-ship.

August 21.—The brother of the Sultan is marching on Casablanca with 15,000 men.

August 22.—While the Moors at Casablanca advanced on the French camp in a fog, the fog lifts and the French batteries shell them with deadly effect and force their retreat.

Domestic.

August 16.—The Pennsylvania State Capitol Investigating Commission recommends that all concerned in the looting of the State be criminally prosecuted.

August 18.—Democratic national committeemen in conference at Chicago agree that Mr. Bryan should be forced to say whether or not he is a candidate for the Presidential nomination.

Secretary of War Taft starts from Washington on his trip through the West, to the Philippines, and back by way of Siberia and Europe.

August 19.—The chief engineer of the Panama Canal recommends that $8,000,000 more than the appropriation be spent this year to push the work.

August 20.—President Roosevelt, at Provincetown, Mass., declares the policy of his Administration is to continue the prosecution of illegal corporate interests.

August 21.—The officers and men of the American fleet receive a flattering reception at Yokohama by the Japanese people.

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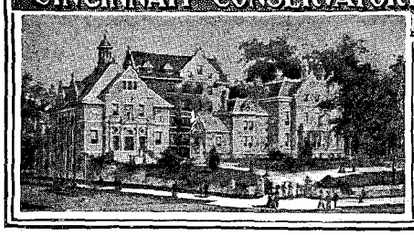

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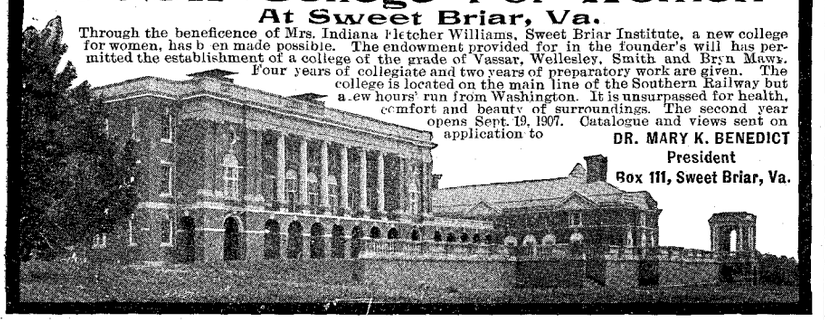

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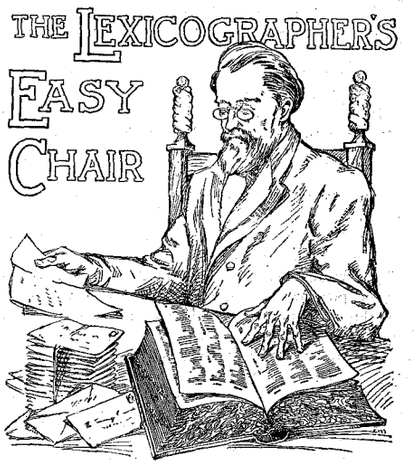

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"W. J. C.," New York.—"What is the distinction between *commence* and *begin?*"

"Commence" is derived from the French *commencer*, from the Latin *com* (from *cum*), together, and *initio*, from *in*, into, and *eo*, go. "Begin" is from the Anglo-Saxon *beginnan*, begin. There is a slight difference in the application of these words. *Begin* refers sometimes to time or order only; *commence*, implies action. "The alphabet," says Smith, "*begins* but could not be said to commence, with the letter A." In like manner one would say, "After swimming a mile I *began* to feel tired," but not *commenced* to do so. *Commence* generally applies as a verb directly to its object, which is something to be done, thus implying action. Formal functions and ceremonies are said to *commence;* ordinary and familiar things to *begin*.

"Mrs. A. M.," War Eagle, W. Va.—"Please differentiate between *soprano* and *tenor*."

Soprano is the highest variety of the *female* voice and also the higher voice of boys, usually ranging from middle C upward about two octaves. It is sometimes, but very rarely, accidentally or artificially preserved among men. It is the most important and effective voice for solo-singing, and is that to which is assigned the chief melody in modern choral music.

Tenor is the highest variety of the *ordinary adult male* voice. Usually its compass extends about two octaves or less from the first C below middle C. Its upper tones often resemble the middle tones of alto.

"R. L. R.," Wayne, Pa.—"(1) What is the correct pronunciation of *vase?* (2) Please discriminate between *cistern* and *tank*. (3) What constitutes a *pool?*"

(1) There are current three pronunciations for this word—vas (*a* as in *may*); vaz (*a* as in *arm*); and vawz (*aw* as in *law*). The first is preferred by the STANDARD DICTIONARY. (2) A *cistern* is an artificial reservoir, usually built of masonry or woodwork, or a metal water-tank. The word is used also to designate any natural reservoir containing water, as a pond. A *tank* is a large wooden or metal receptacle or structure for containing a fluid. Tanks are of various kinds and differ in structure according to the purpose to which they are put, as *gas-tank, bilge-tank, water-tank, cable-tank*, etc. (3) A *pool* in the sense understood is a small collection of water or other liquid. It may be a basin filled by a spring, a pond, a deep place in a stream or a body of stagnant water."

"Constant Reader," Irvington, Va.—"Can you throw any light on the meaning of the word *facts?* Is there such a thing as a false fact? Must not a fact be the truth? If it is false can it be a fact?"

Fact has several meanings. As commonly understood a fact is a reality, an actuality, *anything strictly true*. But the word means also "the state-

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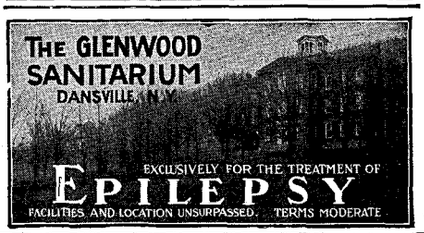

ment of a thing done or existing and alleged to be real; something asserted to have occurred or existed." This is a secondary use of the word which permits of its substitution for the word "statement." From this it will be seen that *facts* may sometimes be false.

"I. R.," San Francisco, Cal.—"One man says, 'I *can but* believe,' and another, 'I *can not but* believe.' Which one is right?"

Both these sentences are grammatically correct, tho they have not exactly the same meaning. "I *can not but* believe your statement" means "I *can not help* believing," etc., while "I *can but* believe" means "I *can only* believe"—a much less strong assertion.

"M. W.," Aikin, Md.—"(1) Kindly explain the use of 'whether or not' and 'whether or no.' (2) Why does not THE LITERARY DIGEST use the diæresis? (3) What is the split infinitive?"

(1) Avoid such a locution as "whether or no" and say instead the preferable phrase "whether or not." *Whether* properly means "which of two"; therefore, in expressing doubt make mention merely of the exact thing doubted without using the word *whether* unless it be to introduce an alternative subject of doubt or a comparison of doubts. *Whether* is used sometimes to introduce a single alternative, the other, usually a negative, being implied, as, "Tell us *whether* you are going (or not)." The phrase "whether or no" has been gaining ground rapidly, however, and has some literary sanction when used for *not* at the end of a sentence or clause to express an alternative condition; as, "I will do it *whether or no*," *i.e.*, irrespective of the circumstances, being understood. In the examples cited by "M. W.," "or not" and "or no" are redundant because *whether* in the sense used therein means approximately "if . . . or not." Therefore, "I can't remember *whether* he went, but I think he did," is correct. The use of *whether* does not invariably necessitate the use of "or not" after it. (2) Because it follows usage as recorded by the STANDARD DICTIONARY which says (p. ix.): "The use of the diæresis is discarded as there seemed to be no sufficient reason for indicating, in ordinary writing, the pronunciation of words used." (3) The split infinitive is an infinitive in which the sign "to" and its verb are separated by some intervening word usually adverbial; as, "He went abroad *to* speedily *recover* his health"—here the word "speedily" splits the infinitive, that is, separates the sign "to" from the verb "recover."

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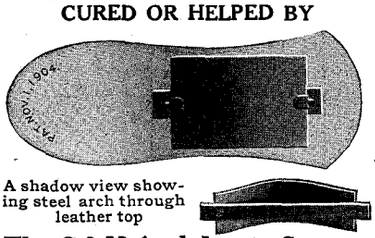

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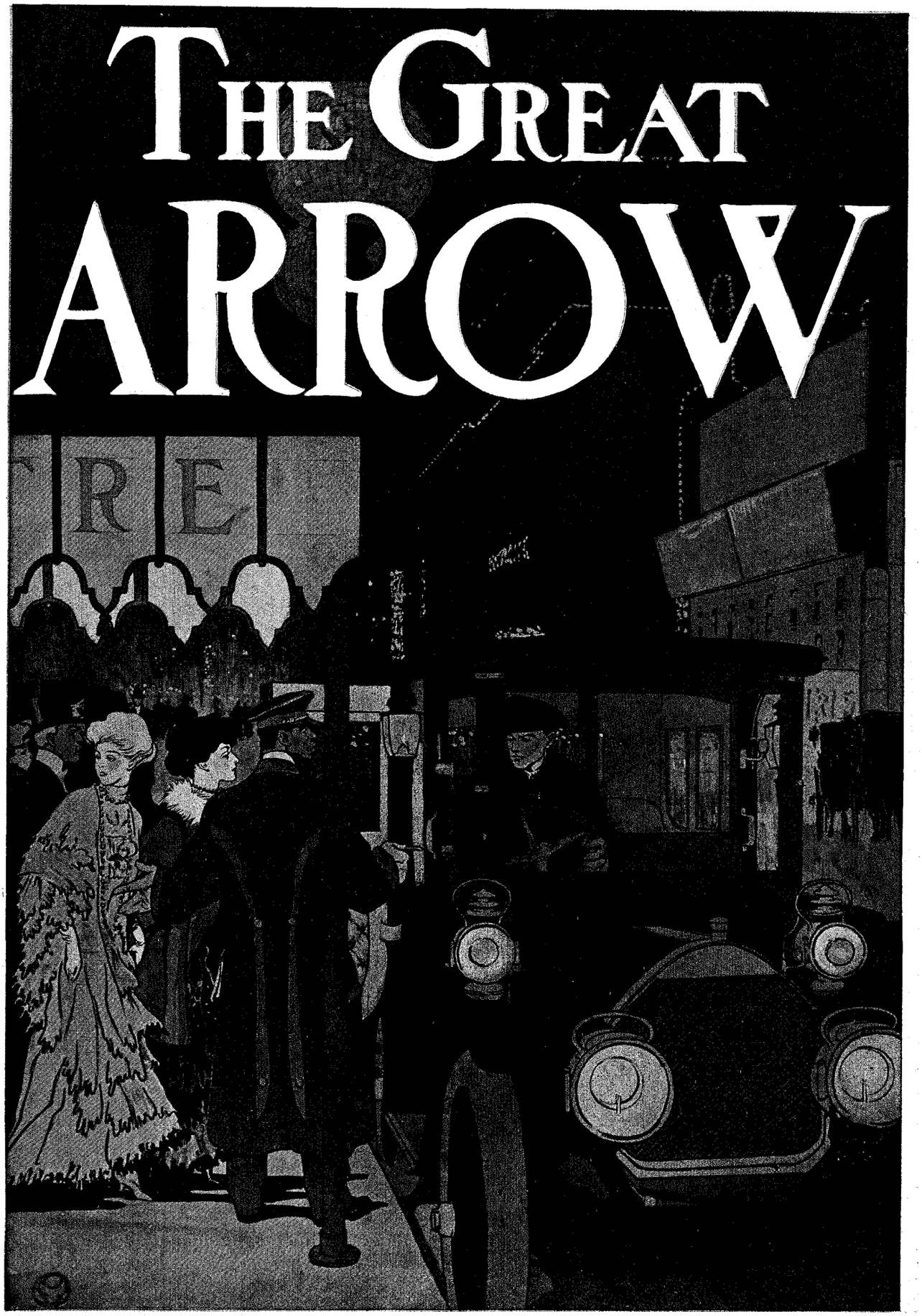

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